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Czechoslovakia 10.00 Ck. 20.000.000 Zurich 7.00 Sfr.
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Egypt 1.00 E.P. 20.000.000 Stockholm 7.00 Sfr.
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Hong Kong 7.00 H.K. 20.000.000 Sydney 7.00 A.
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Poland 1.00 Zl. 20.000.000 Singapore 7.00 S.
Portugal 1.00 Esc. 20.000.000 Sydney 7.00 A.
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Russia 1.00 R. 20.000.000 Tokyo 110.00 Yen
South Africa 1.00 R. 20.000.000 Zurich 7.00 Sfr.
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Sweden 1.00 Kr. 20.000.000 Singapore 7.00 S.
Switzerland 1.00 Sfr. 20.000.000 Sydney 7.00 A.
Taiwan 1.00 N.T. 20.000.000 Taipei 110.00 N.T.
Thailand 1.00 B. 20.000.000 Tokyo 110.00 Yen
USSR 1.00 R. 20.000.000 Zurich 7.00 Sfr.
West Germany 1.00 DM 20.000.000 Santiago 110.00 P.
Yugoslavia 1.00 D. 20.000.000 Singapore 7.00 S.

Doe Said To Repel Uprising

Liberia Asserts Cuban Troops Backed Rebels

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service
NAIROBI — The Liberian government of Samuel K. Doe appears to have defeated Tuesday's attempted coup, a U.S. diplomat in Monrovia said Wednesday.

Mr. Doe's soldiers patrolled the near-deserted streets of Monrovia on Wednesday and manned roadblocks intended to prevent anyone from leaving the capital, according to the diplomat. On Tuesday, there was heavy fighting for much of the day.

The diplomat, contacted from Kenya by telephone at the U.S. Embassy in the Liberian capital, said that shooting started up again at daybreak Wednesday on the outskirts of Monrovia. By noon, however, a tense calm had fallen over the city of 300,000 people and things appeared to be getting back to normal.

Speaking late Wednesday afternoon, the diplomat said: "Mr. Doe has been in control of the radio stations for an awfully long time and most of the troops around the city seem to be his."

The three radio stations in Liberia that were seized by rebels Tuesday but taken back by Mr. Doe's forces later in the day broadcast urgent appeals Wednesday for donations of blood and medical supplies. They also asked for medical staff to come back to work at the U.S.-built John F. Kennedy Hospital in Monrovia.

Mr. Doe's government said Wednesday that 15 persons — 10 rebels and five government soldiers — had been killed. Most of Tuesday's fighting was near the executive mansion, which was reported severely damaged.

Government radio told Liberians on Wednesday morning to return to work, but reports from Monrovia said that nearly all stores remained closed throughout the day.

At a press conference Wednesday in Monrovia, the army chief of (Continued on Page 5, Col. 7)



A closed steel plant in Middlesbrough in northern England.

For U.K., Signs of Hope in Economy

Businesses Burgeon as Polls Show Britons Losing Patience With Thatcher

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service
The author recently completed a three-year assignment as a correspondent in the London bureau of The New York Times.

LONDON — Polls show Britons losing patience with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic policies, and there is a widespread belief that the prospects are bleak.

Britain's industrial imports exceeded exports last year for the first time since the nation gave birth to the Industrial Revolution.

The underlying trend of unemployment is near post-World War II records and generally rising. Manufacturing costs are increasing faster than in other major industrial countries. North Sea oil output is peaking.

Amid all this, however, there have been some less noted developments that could lead to a brighter future. Most important, perhaps, has been a revival of interest in economic self-help, reflected in a booming venture-capital market and the creation of new businesses at a record rate.

"Before 1979, even with Conservative governments, we had got ourselves into a semi-collectivist frame of mind," said Sir Terence Bockett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, the country's largest business trade group.

Such thinking built the welfare state, which most Britons still strongly support. However, many worried Britons assert that such thinking also led to the disruptive nationalization

of major industries, excessive power for trade unions that have pursued short-sighted policies and various financial and social inhibitions that have stifled entrepreneurial activity.

Since Mrs. Thatcher came to power in May 1979, Britain has probably undergone more soul-searching than any other major industrial nation about what makes a free-enterprise economy tick, and these major changes have been introduced:

- Several large enterprises, most notably British Telecommunications PLC, have been

denationalized through "privatization," with the sale of shares to private investors.

- New labor laws have given both management and individual workers more leverage over union leaders, who are typically more militant than most of their members. The grip of the most militant unions has also been weakened by outlawing picketing at sites not directly involved in disputes.

- Changes in tax laws have encouraged the venture-capital boom and have improved both the prospects and the status of entrepreneurs.

Many Britons are not entirely comfortable with Mrs. Thatcher's insistence that an enlarged private sector is the answer to the country's problems. The statistics cited by the government in arguing for a new view of industry — productivity, investment and profits are all growing — are at odds with the familiar sight of empty factories in many British cities.

Nor is it reassuring to Britons to know that the state-owned British Steel Corp., despite (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Peres Dismisses Sharon; Move Is Likely to Cause Israeli Coalition to Fall

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres dismissed Trade Minister Ariel Sharon on Wednesday night in a move that was expected to bring down the 14-month national unity government.

Mr. Sharon had bitterly attacked Mr. Peres' initiative for direct peace talks with Jordan.

Earlier Wednesday, Mr. Sharon had given Mr. Peres a letter of apology for his public remarks against the prime minister, professing no intention to "directly insult" the prime minister.

Mr. Peres rejected the apology and insisted that Mr. Sharon resign.

Mr. Sharon, the defense minister in the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, was the architect of the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

The rightist Likud faction was expected to meet Thursday to decide whether to leave the coalition.

The Labor alignment headed by Mr. Peres was seeking Wednesday night to assemble a narrower coalition to replace the current government, possibly with the assistance of small religious parties and leftist factions that have been supportive of Mr. Peres' foreign policy.

Before Mr. Sharon submitted his apology, sources close to Mr. Peres said that if the Likud resigned, the prime minister was prepared to continue in the leadership with a narrow-based coalition of Labor and several small parties.

Without the Likud's 41 seats in Israel's 120-seat parliament, the Knesset, the Labor alignment and the remaining coalition partners would have had 56 seats, five short of the simple majority needed to withstand a no-confidence vote.

Under this calculation, Mr. Peres would require the support of the religious parties.

Coupled with the support — or abstentions — by the three Knesset members of the Citizens' Rights Party and the six members of the leftist United Workers' Party, Mr. Peres might continue in power with (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Ariel Sharon



Shimon Peres

U.S. Tells Soviet Union It Is Willing to Extend Adherence to SALT-2

By Lou Cannon
and Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States informed the Soviet authorities last week that it was willing to extend its policy of "not undercutting" the 1979 SALT-2 accord, opening the way to a formal agreement along these lines at the summit meeting in Geneva next week, White House officials said.

The officials also said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz, while in Moscow, discussed a proposal for a 35-year program of cooperative U.S.-Soviet research on nuclear fusion for civilian purposes, another area of possible agreement at the summit meeting.

The Russians are believed to have an advanced program of fusion research, leading the world in some aspects, according to U.S. scientists.

The proposed cooperative program, eventually costing up to \$3.5 billion in contributions from both countries, would involve construction of expensive facilities, administration sources said.

The Reagan administration decided in June to dismantle an older Poseidon submarine to stay within the SALT-2 treaty limits for nuclear weapons when a Trident submarine comes into service this fall.

The decision, initially opposed by the Defense Department, represented a further embrace by the Reagan administration of a treaty that the president called "fatally flawed" during the 1980 presidential campaign.

In June, President Ronald placed two conditions on continuing not to undercut SALT-2: that the Soviet Union "exercise comparable restraint" and that it "actively" pursue arms-reduction agreements in the Geneva negotiations.

These two conditions were repeated by Mr. Shultz last week in presenting the U.S. posture to the Soviet authorities in Moscow, officials said.

In recent months U.S. and Soviet officials are reported to have discussed the fate of SALT-2 on several occasions, including the New York visit in October of the Soviet

foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

The Russians are reported to have proposed a joint statement, in terms different from those used in Washington, calling for continued adherence to the treaty.

Officials said there had been no clear-cut Soviet response to Mr. Shultz's statements on SALT-2 last week. Thus it remains an unresolved issue to be explored by Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev next week in Geneva.

President Reagan, in an interview Tuesday with European broadcasters, once again modified his description of his Strategic Defense Initiative, telling them the United States should develop a (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Rebels and Residents Await Air Raids

By Robert J. McCann
Washington Post Service

EL ZAPOTE, El Salvador — Despite their apparent optimism and determination, El Salvador's revolutionaries are under siege.

Jet bombers, helicopters and well-armed infantry units regularly attack this "zone of control" and the rebels' four other base areas in the densely forested mountains here.

As in other rebel strongholds, electricity has been lacking for years. The civil war has reduced most of the isolated, mud brick houses in the area to overgrown ruins linked by narrow trails.

Most veteran guerrillas and their peasant supporters seem ready to fight indefinitely, but they do not appear to be attracting many new recruits. A large majority of military

Behind Rebel Lines
Under Siege in El Salvador
First of two articles.

tants interviewed during a nine-day trip behind guerrilla lines joined the left during its upsurge in the 1970s and early 1980s.

The Salvadoran Army's elite Bellosa Battalion, advancing from the

west, already has begun the eighth government sweep through these mountains this year.

Government helicopters and reconnaissance planes make observation flights in the morning, and rebel sentries are posted to shout for the lanterns to be extinguished if any aircraft approached. Helicopters roared and strafed the nearby hamlet of Jocoitio four days earlier, according to two residents of that village.

Troops, particularly the feared Atlacatl Battalion, burn crops, household goods and homes during attacks almost every month, according to dozens of residents here

in the northern province of Chalatenango.

In violation of government rules against attacks on civilian targets, military aircraft periodically bomb, rocket or strafe villages even when no armed guerrillas are around, the residents said.

The second-ranking guerrilla leader here, known as Dimas Rodriguez, led a successful assault on the nation's largest dam and hydroelectric plant in June 1984. Leonel Gonzalez, a former elementary school teacher and union organizer, is the zone's top commander.

Rebel officials and residents acknowledged that the Salvadoran armed forces' behavior had improved this year, noting that troops had not conducted a large-scale massacre in the area since 40 civilians were stalked and killed 14 months ago along the Gualsinga River.

In a subsequent interview in San Salvador, the armed forces spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Aviles, said that the military did not target civilians in inhabited zones, but he added that eastern Chalatenango was "depopulated" and that the rules in such areas were "not exact."

It appears that the armed forces consider the area to be empty of civilians because the rebels' peas-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Juan Rivera and his wife crouch in a crude shelter where they hide during bombing raids by the Salvadoran military.

Reagan, Democrats Clash on Arms, Cutting Deficit

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Democrats in the House of Representatives have clashed over whether a choice must be made between building military strength and eliminating the federal deficit.

"You can't have both," Representative Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat who is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, told Mr. Reagan at a meeting Tuesday at the White House. "You can have the buildup or you can have the deficit reduction."

But Mr. Reagan, described by one official as "visibly angry" and by several as "firm" and "intense," insisted that Congress could achieve both.

The exchange came as White House officials said Mr. Reagan would not hold an 11th-hour meeting with Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, and Robert J. Dole, the Senate majority leader and Kansas

Republican, about a compromise on legislation on the debt ceiling.

The government's authority to borrow money and pay bills is due to expire Thursday at midnight.

With government officials warning that actual default on government checks was more likely this time than in two previous episodes, the House moved Tuesday to meet the deadline with a bipartisan bill to allow the government to keep borrowing money for another month.

Representatives from both parties agreed that Mr. Reagan should not have the prospect of government default hanging over his head when he goes to next week's meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Geneva.

"We're leaning over backwards to help him," said Mr. O'Neill. "The fight will be waged when he comes back."

The bill's fate in the Senate is uncertain, however, since its leaders have used the default deadline in an effort to force approval of a measure to balance the budget.

Congress has been deadlocked for weeks over a longer-term increase in the deficit in a struggle over a proposal to require a balanced budget by early next decade.

The two issues became entwined when the Senate attached a plan to balance the federal budget to a bill to raise the debt ceiling enough to cover federal borrowing needs for a year.

White House officials said Mr. Reagan would not seek to separate the debt-ceiling provision from the companion language requiring a balanced federal budget by the end of the decade. Mr. Reagan has insisted that Congress approve such a proposal.

According to the White House officials, Mr. Reagan said at the White House meeting that if the administration and Congress did their jobs by submitting and approving a budget that reached targets called for under the balanced budget proposal, there would be no need to cut military spending.

Mr. Reagan is seeking to prevent Congress from cutting military

spending below targets that allow an increase only to cover inflation in 1986 and then increases of 3 percent above inflation in 1987 and 1988.

He disputed the assertion by some in Congress that he would be forced to reduce military spending below this formula because the balanced budget proposal would require him to make automatic spending cuts to reach mandated deficit ceilings each year.

But Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia and the Senate minority leader, said that he had told Mr. Reagan that he was "in for a big surprise" on what the legislation would mean for his military buildup.

Another Democratic participant, Jim Wright of Texas, the House majority leader, said after the meeting that Mr. Reagan did not seem to understand "that there wasn't any version" of the deficit-reduction proposal that exempted military spending from cuts.

He said that if the president had (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



FRIENDLY RIVALS — Salvador H. Laurel, left, was greeted at Manila airport Wednesday by Corazon Aquino. The two opposition figures then began bargaining over a joint opposition ticket in the election campaign against Ferdinand Marcos. Page 2.

■ Ezra Taft Benson, the new president of the Mormon church, fulfilled the promise of a "Most Likely to Succeed" graduate of 1927. Page 3.

■ A Mexican publisher has won the bidding war to buy United Press International. Page 3.

SCIENCE
■ Jupiter's Great Red Spot is yielding its mystery to a new scientific approach. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Volkswagen AG reported a sharp increase in its third-quarter earnings. Page 9.

■ CBS Inc. reported a third-quarter net loss of \$114.1 million, compared with a profit of \$48.8 million a year earlier. Page 9.

■ The tin trading suspension on the London Metals Exchange reportedly was extended. Page 9.

Laurel and Aquino Start Bargaining Over Anti-Marcos Ticket

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — The two leading figures in the Philippine moderate opposition joined in public Wednesday, then met privately to begin hard bargaining over which one of them would lead an election battle against President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

With their supporters tightening ranks behind the two leaders, there were indications that an agreement would not come easily. The election is expected to take place in January.

One of the contenders, Salvador H. Laurel, a former senator, returned Wednesday from a lecture tour of the United States. He was met at the airport by his chief rival in the opposition, Corason Aquino.

Mrs. Aquino is the widow of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the popular opposition leader who was murdered in August 1983.

At rally for his supporters, Mr. Laurel warned that Mr. Marcos would be fighting for his political life.

"This is not an ordinary election," he said. "This is not a fair, clean election. This is an election where everything will have to be risked — life, liberty and even honor."

Later, in an interview, Mr. Laurel described his extensive preparations for a campaign he has been anticipating for years.

"I've been all over the country," he said. "I don't have to campaign that much. We're in touch with the grass roots. All we have to do is make sure the ballots are counted correctly. Eighty percent of our efforts will be directed at this."

He ended the interview abruptly, saying with a smile, "I have to go meet someone." He then returned to his study to get his glasses, saying: "Cory may want me to read something."

Mrs. Aquino said later in the evening that Mr. Laurel had met with her in her house but that the two

U.S. Official Warns Marcos That Elections Must be Fair

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration and a congressional subcommittee have warned President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines that unless the forthcoming presidential election there is visibly "free and fair," he risks losing all support at home and in the United States.

Appearing before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, predicted Tuesday that a fraudulent election would result

in "a complete collapse of confidence" in the Marcos government and a "disaster of large and indefinite proportions" for its relations with Washington.

Mr. Wolfowitz indicated that the Reagan administration would support a resolution, approved unanimously Tuesday by the Asian and Pacific Affairs subcommittee, saying that Congress intends to take into account "the degree to which democratic reforms are taking place" in considering future aid.

leaders, in their first discussion, had avoided the central question of who would head a presidential ticket.

"He asked me what had happened in the two weeks since he has been away, and I told him," she said, adding that they agreed to talk again.

Mrs. Aquino said that she had not yet decided whether to run for the presidency and was waiting, as she has before, for a petition drive to gather a million signatures in her support.

The two candidates display opposite styles and bring contrasting aspirations and sometimes antagonistic supporters to the campaign.

Mr. Laurel, a former ally of Mr. Marcos, is a politician in the president's own mold. He is professional, well organized and ambitious, and he has put in place a nationwide network of supporters who await the signal to go into action.

Mrs. Aquino, who says she never aspired to politics, seems to be a genuinely reluctant candidate, a symbol who fills a vacuum created by the assassination of her husband.

Her reluctance has helped crystallize a following that includes people who are disillusioned with politics. Some of these people say they are giving the electoral process a final chance.

Some of Mr. Laurel's confidants said Wednesday that they believed he had no intention of stepping away from the leading position he had worked years to obtain. Many of Mrs. Aquino's supporters, meanwhile, have said they would not work for a ticket headed by Mr. Laurel.

Speaking of these people, Mr. Laurel's nephew, José Laurel, who is governor of Batangas province, said Wednesday: "Emotions and sentimentality do not win elections. Organization does."

"They have the jockey," he said of Mrs. Aquino's backers. "We have the jockey and the horse."

He said he did not believe that Mr. Laurel's organization would work wholeheartedly for a ticket headed by Mrs. Aquino.

Several backers of Mr. Laurel said they doubted that Mrs. Aquino would be tough enough for the battle.

WORLD BRIEFS

Paper Says Ulster Pact Concluded

DUBLIN (Reuters) — Britain and Ireland were reported Wednesday to have concluded an agreement to bring Dublin into the search for peace in British-ruled Northern Ireland.

The agreement was to be announced at a meeting Friday, probably in Northern Ireland, of the two countries' prime ministers, Garret FitzGerald of Ireland and Margaret Thatcher of Britain, the Irish Press newspaper reported.

Irish and British officials have maintained a policy throughout the 14 months of negotiations of refusing to comment on all reports. The Irish Press said a chief feature of the agreement would be the setting up of a joint British-Irish ministerial body with a permanent secretariat based in Belfast.

Jordan, Syria End Reconciliation Talks



Zaid al-Rifai

AMMAN, Jordan (UPI) — Prime Minister Zaid al-Rifai turned home on Wednesday from two days of reconciliation talks in Damascus with Syrian leaders.

Syrian and Jordanian officials described the talks as "useful and constructive" and a joint communiqué emphasized the points of agreement without mentioning existing policy differences between the two countries.

The communiqué, issued simultaneously in Damascus and Amman, said the Palestinian question as the "central issue for all Arabs" should "not be settled through separate agreements or direct talks, but required the participation of members of the United Nations Security Council, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union."

East Beirut Is Paralyzed By a Strike

Reuters

BEIRUT — The Christian quarter of East Beirut was largely paralyzed Wednesday by a strike called to protest a bomb attack on Christian leaders opposed to a Syrian-sponsored plan to end the Lebanese civil war.

Schools, banks and businesses in the Christian sector closed, but bakeries and drug stores remained open. Moslem-controlled West Beirut carried on as normal.

The strike was called by the Phalange Party; its leader, Elie Karameh, was injured in the blast Tuesday at a monastery where five members of the rightist Lebanese Front coalition were holding their weekly meeting.

The explosion killed four persons and wounded 25. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by an anonymous telephone caller on behalf of two previously unknown Christian groups.

An aide to the head of the Church of England, meanwhile, left London for Beirut on Wednesday to try to win freedom for four American hostages in Lebanon. Terry Waite, a lay assistant to the archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, decided to come to Beirut after a telephone call from an intermediary for the Islamic Jihad organization, which said it was holding the Americans.

In February, Mr. Waite persuaded the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, to free four British held in Tripoli.

Archbishop Runcie received a letter last week from the four American hostages asking for his help in obtaining their release.



Terry Waite, an aide to the archbishop of Canterbury.

First Trial of Achille Lauro Hijackers On Arms Charges Set to Start Monday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENOA — The four hijackers of the cruise ship Achille Lauro and an alleged accomplice are to stand trial Monday on charges of illegal possession of arms and explosives, a prosecutor said Wednesday.

The official said the five men would face murder and kidnapping charges at a second trial. Leon Klinghoffer, an American passenger, was shot to death and thrown overboard during the hijacking last month.

Separating of charges is fairly common in complicated cases involving terrorist-related crimes.

The prosecutors' office identified the accused hijackers as: Youssef Magid al-Molqi, 23, born in

Giabal al-Tagi, Jordan; Ahmad Marrouf al-Assadi, 23, born in Damascus; Ibrahim Fatayer Abdelatif, 20, born in Beirut; and Bassam al-Ashker, 19, born in Tripoli, Lebanon.

The fifth man was identified as Mohammed Kalaf, a Syrian who was arrested with false passports in Genoa before the Achille Lauro departed on its Mediterranean cruise on Oct. 3.

Meanwhile, in New York, two women, Sophie Chasser, 70, and Anna Schneider, 73, who were held hostage on the ship, sued the cruise line and four tour companies for \$400 million, contending that the hijacking has caused them severe psychological injuries. (AP, UPI)

Soviet Dissidents' Hopes Revive In Anticipation of Geneva Summit

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Hovering over preparations for the Soviet-American summit meeting is the plight of thousands of people who have clashed with the government or simply want to leave the Soviet Union.

This human rights issue is one that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has confronted in London, in Paris and in his meetings here with Western officials, and President Ronald Reagan has said he will raise it in the Geneva summit meeting next week.

For the dissidents, divided spouses, relatives of political prisoners, religious sectarians, nationalists and others who have come into conflict with the Soviet authorities, fading hopes and yellowing appeals are being revived.

Ida Milgrom, mother of Anatoli B. Shcharansky, wrote an open letter appealing for the release of her son, who has been in prisons and labor camps now for almost nine years on a conviction for treason.

In another open letter, Isaac Shalomashvili, a Georgian Jew, asked for help for his family to emigrate.

The appeals mount as the summit meeting draws near.

Naum Meiman, a Jew who has been barred from emigration, has asked again that his wife be allowed to go abroad for cancer treatment; Vladimir Pimonov, a chess journalist, wants to join his wife and daughter in Denmark; Eduard Gudava, a Georgian, asked Mr. Reagan "to do whatever seems appropriate" to ensure the release of his brother, Chinghis, from prison and the emigration of their family; a group of Americans separated from their Soviet spouses have asked that their cases once again be raised.

The news that Yelena G. Bonner, wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, is being allowed to go abroad for medical treatment has stirred interest.

Another activist, Irina Grivina, who served a term in labor camp after having publicized the abuse of psychiatric treatment, has been released. A few Jews who long waited for visas have been allowed to emigrate; they include Alexander Brusilovsky, a violinist; Dmitri Golenko, a scientist; and Mark Natsipis, a dentist who had been waiting 23 years for permission.

Yet overall emigration figures remain low. Jewish sources note that there often has been a slight swell in emigration just before a major international event. In July, just before the 10th anniversary conference of the Helsinki accords, 174 Jews were permitted to leave. In August the figure dropped to 29.

Western diplomats note that the ascendancy of Mr. Gorbachev has not been marked by liberalization of human rights policies.

In an interview with French television, for example, Mr. Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union had published seven books displaying his work and explaining it.

Mr. Rothstein is best remembered for the pictures he and a handful of others took for the Federal Farm Security Administration between 1935 and 1940. His most famous picture, "Dust Storm, Cimarron County, Oklahoma — 1936," shows a family struggling to walk against a windstorm of dust.

Mr. Rothstein's subjects were symbols of the period: abandoned farms, boarded-up banks, eroded land, jalopies stacked with furniture and rusted farm tools on parched earth. The people — an old man reading a Bible, children learning their lessons, farmers at work — have a simple dignity.

In 1940, Mr. Rothstein became a staff photographer for Look, but he left a short time later to become a photographer in the Signal Corps in Burma, India and China.

After the war, he returned to Look, where he worked until his demise in 1971. He then joined Parade magazine as associate editor, director of photography and, until his death, as a consultant.

Pelle Lindbergh, 26, Star Hockey goaltender

STRAITFORD, New Jersey (AP) — Pelle Lindbergh, 26, the National Hockey League's leading goaltender last season for the Philadelphia Flyers, died Monday from injuries suffered in an automobile crash Sunday.

Mr. Lindbergh, a native of Stockholm, played on the 1980 Swedish Olympic hockey team. He won the Vezina Trophy as the NHL's best goalie last season.

chev said that the human rights issue was being "artificially played up by Western propaganda and exploited to poison relations among peoples and countries."

On the question of Soviet Jews, he said, "I would be glad to hear of Jews enjoying anywhere such political and other rights as they have in our country."

While Mrs. Bonner has been given permission to travel, the plight of activists has not changed. Yuri F. Orlov, founder of a group to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki rights provisions, is still serving a five-year period of exile in Siberia.



Prince Charles playing polo.

Polo, Party Keep Prince Busy as U.S. Visit Ends

By Jon Nordheimer

New York Times Service

PALM BEACH, Florida — A glittering gala beside the silvery sea was the setting Tuesday night for the last appearance of the Prince and Princess of Wales on their American visit.

The occasion was to honor the royal couple and benefit the Montezuma, New Mexico, campus of the United World College, one of the prince's favorite charities.

Hollywood stars, jewel-draped society matrons and Anglophiles from around the world attended the charity ball, although some Palm Beachers stayed away because of discord over the ticket price — \$5,000 each — and because the college was so far away.

The setting was the twin-towered Breakers hotel, the 1920s Mediter-

anean-style sentimental centerpiece of Palm Beach society.

Prince Charles, looking slightly fatigued after a vigorous polo match Tuesday afternoon, arrived with the princess in a black and beige Rolls-Royce. He was in black tie, she in a deep-pink velvet sheath.

The ball, sponsored by Armand Hammer, the petroleum magnate and art patron, was expected to raise \$4 million. Prince Charles is a director of the colleges, which provide education at six international campuses in an effort to promote international understanding and lessen global tensions.

Earlier in the day, about 12,000 people watched the prince's polo team put down a team of all-stars, 11-9.

While the prince's play drew a few biting comments from aficionados who winced at missed shots, the real game on this warm afternoon was royal watching, and Charles and Diana made the match a crowd-pleaser from the first chukker, or playing period, to the last.

Afterwards, the prince presented porcelain horse trophies to each member of her husband's team. She had watched the match from a box, not clearly visible to spectators who craned and pointed long-lens cameras in her direction.

"I had mixed feelings about coming," said a Chicago woman who said she attended about one polo match a season. "Usually, if I get bored, I can leave. But one doesn't feel right about walking out on the Prince of Wales."

The royal couple arrived in nearby West Palm Beach in early afternoon after a flight from Washington. At the airport, they moved easily among schoolchildren and others who had been permitted into the reception area to shout, and at times to sing, their hellos.

Not all of Palm Beach has been happy about the fuss the royal visit has occasioned. Even the unhappy ones, however, expressed something like reverence for the prince and princess while condemning the crowds they inevitably drew.

Chess Rematch Planned Early in '86

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Florencio Campomanes, president of the International Chess Federation, has said that a rematch between the new world champion, Garry Kasparov, and the former titleholder, Anatoli Karpov, will begin early next year.

The Belgrade newspaper Novosti reported Wednesday.

However, Mr. Karpov was quoted as saying in Moscow that he has not yet decided whether to exercise his option for a rematch, and Mr. Kasparov complained that there should be a longer period before the new match.

Mr. Campomanes said the rematch was scheduled for a period between Feb. 10 and April 21 and that a message was sent to potential organizers of the match, according to the newspaper.

Mr. Kasparov defeated Mr. Karpov in a 24-game contest in Moscow that ended Saturday, but Mr. Karpov may have a rematch within three months under a decision by the federation.

The new champion has said he opposes the decision because the two players have already played 72 championship games, including 48 in a first title round that was halted by Mr. Campomanes in February.

"The rules matter must be discussed between grandmasters," Mr. Kasparov said Monday night. "We need a union of grandmasters from East and West."

"It is impossible for one man to solve all these problems," said the 22-year-old champion. "I am now the chess king, but I want democracy."

Mr. Kasparov again criticized Mr. Campomanes, a Filipino, for annulling the marathon first match against Mr. Karpov last February.

"I have reached the dream of my chess life: I have beaten Karpov and become world champion," Mr. Kasparov said. "But the chess world needs new, good rules and must begin steps against Campomanes."

Mr. Kasparov called for an end to the rematch provision and said champions should have to defend their title every three years, instead of every two as the rules now require. (AP, Reuters)

Arthur Rothstein, Photographer and Editor, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Arthur Rothstein, 70, a photographer and editor whose pictures of the Dust Bowl during the Depression are considered among the classic photographs of the 1930s, died of cancer Monday in New Rochelle, New York.

As a photographer for the U.S. Army during World War II and as director of photography for Look magazine for a quarter century, Mr. Rothstein captured a broad panorama of people and events from the destruction of war to the bent figure of a little boy trying to lift a bucket of mud by the sea.

He received more than 35 awards and prizes, served on the faculties of several universities, wrote newspaper columns and essays, and

published seven books displaying his work and explaining it.

Mr. Rothstein is best remembered for the pictures he and a handful of others took for the Federal Farm Security Administration between 1935 and 1940. His most famous picture, "Dust Storm, Cimarron County, Oklahoma — 1936," shows a family struggling to walk against a windstorm of dust.

Mr. Rothstein's subjects were symbols of the period: abandoned farms, boarded-up banks, eroded land, jalopies stacked with furniture and rusted farm tools on

parched earth. The people — an old man reading a Bible, children learning their lessons, farmers at work — have a simple dignity.

In 1940, Mr. Rothstein became a staff photographer for Look, but he left a short time later to become a photographer in the Signal Corps in Burma, India and China.

After the war, he returned to Look, where he worked until his demise in 1971. He then joined Parade magazine as associate editor, director of photography and, until his death, as a consultant.

Pelle Lindbergh, 26, Star Hockey goaltender

STRAITFORD, New Jersey (AP) — Pelle Lindbergh, 26, the National Hockey League's leading goaltender last season for the Philadelphia Flyers, died Monday from injuries suffered in an automobile crash Sunday.

Mr. Lindbergh, a native of Stockholm, played on the 1980 Swedish Olympic hockey team. He won the Vezina Trophy as the NHL's best goalie last season.

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Yurchenko Hope to Live in U.S. Cite

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Vitaly S. Yurchenko, once portrayed the United States as a valuable Soviet defector, had hoped to be anonymously with a woman on the West Coast of the United States as he had been thoroughly questioned by the CIA, according to a senior intelligence official.

The official said Tuesday that officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who participated in the CIA interrogations of Mr. Yurchenko repeatedly showed him newspaper clippings describing his defection. That is when "he began thinking maybe he'd made a big mistake," the official said. "He was very, very upset."

For the Record

Air traffic controllers in Madrid and the Canary Islands began a day strike early Wednesday that was expected to cause the suspension of 100 national and international flights, airline officials said.

Erich Honecker held talks in East Berlin on Wednesday with O. Lafontaine, the leftist premier of the state of Saarland, promising diplomatic speculation that the East German leader's twice-cancelled Bonn might take place next month. (Reuters)

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Nicaragua May Seek Jets To Match F-5's It Says U.S. Plans for Honduras

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Nicaragua's defense minister has suggested that his government might soon acquire new military aircraft to counter what he said was a U.S. decision to send F-5 jet fighter planes to Honduras.

The defense minister, Humberto Ortega Saavedra, also predicted that government forces would make decisive blows against rebels in the coming months and assure the insurgents' "total defeat" by early 1987.

In Washington, a State Department official said the United States eventually would replace Honduras's Super Mystere fighters, possibly with F-5's, but said he knew of

and other evidence asserted that Nicaragua had been receiving increased military shipments from the Soviet Union, many of them transported through Cuba. Mr. Ortega said Tuesday that this "big uproar" was designed "to cover up the agreements they have already signed with Honduras."

"This American charge against Nicaragua, that we are receiving arms through Cuba, is aimed at creating an unfair view of Cuba-Nicaragua relations," Mr. Ortega said. "If Cuba and Nicaragua maintain a relationship in all areas, that is our decision, and Cuban and Nicaraguan ships are going to transport whatever Cuba and Nicaragua decide."

Harassment Reported
Shirley Christian of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The State Department accused Nicaragua on Tuesday of harassing Nicaraguan employees of the U.S. Embassy in Managua by subjecting them to hours of interrogation by state security agents.

Charles E. Redman, a department spokesman, said the United States had protested the questioning to the Nicaraguan government and demanded that the practice be halted immediately.

Mr. Redman said that 14 Nicaraguans who work for the embassy were summoned to the National Directorate of State Security from Nov. 2 to Nov. 7. He said the sessions had lasted six to 13 hours and had been "intense and abusive."

"All have been accused of working for the CIA and all have been told they were prisoners," Mr. Redman said. "So far, all have been released but with warnings that they will be under surveillance in the future."

"We reject any claims that these employees were engaged in espionage activities. All are employed in the normal sorts of support functions, as foreign nationals in any U.S. embassy in the world."

[Nicaragua denied Tuesday that it had intimidated U.S. Embassy employees. Reuters reported from Managua. The Foreign Ministry, in a note to the embassy, called the accusations "insulting and threatening." The ministry said it had adopted "preventive measures in the exercise of jurisdiction," but did not elaborate.]

New Peace Effort
Central American nations have called a new round of talks in an attempt to break the deadlock over the Contadora initiative to bring peace to the region. Reuters reported from Luxembourg.

Foreign Minister Augusto Ramo Ocampo of Colombia, speaking for the four-country Contadora group and five other Central American countries, meeting in Luxembourg, said Tuesday that foreign ministers of those countries have agreed to call a three-day session of senior officials starting Nov. 19.

Mr. Ocampo said the nations also have agreed on guidelines for their officials to try to overcome two remaining obstacles to a peace accord, the level of armaments in the region and military maneuvers.

The new meeting was called directly after the European Community signed its first political and economic accord with the Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — as well as Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala.



Mario Vázquez Raña, left, and Joe E. Russo, right, with Luis Nogales, chairman of United Press International, just before the agreement to sell the news agency was announced.

Mexican Publisher, Texas Developer Agree To Buy UPI for \$40 Million

A Mexican Prominent In Olympics

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — Mario Vázquez Raña, who is expected to take controlling interest in United Press International, the owner of Mexico's largest newspaper, one of the country's wealthiest people and a prominent figure in the international Olympic movement.

Mr. Vázquez Raña, 53, served as a marksman on the Mexican Olympic team in 1972, and now heads the Mexican Olympic Committee, the Pan American Sporting Organization and the Association of National Olympic Committees.

He made his fortune through the family furniture manufacturing company, Hermanos Vázquez S.A., and was a major financial backer of president Luis Echeverría, who governed Mexico from 1970 to 1976.

Son of Immigrant
Mr. Vázquez Raña, the son of a Spanish immigrant to Mexico, has personal worth estimated by his staff at more than \$300 million. The New York Times reported from Washington.

He owns 31 Mexican newspaper companies that publish about 70 daily newspapers with a combined circulation of 2.1 million. He bought his newspaper chain, Organización Editorial Mexicana, in 1976 when it was reported to be \$78 million in debt, and eliminated all the debt while acquiring 34 more newspapers.

Mr. Vázquez Raña's chain includes Mexico's largest newspaper, *El Sol*, which is a sports and entertainment tabloid, and *El Sol* newspapers, which publish throughout Mexico.

By Alex S. Jones
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The managers, employees and creditors of United Press International have agreed to sell the financially troubled news agency to a Mexican newspaper magnate and a Texas real estate developer.

The sale, announced Tuesday, needs the approval of a bankruptcy judge. However, bankruptcy lawyers said that an offer endorsed by the creditors, management and union would be very likely to win court approval.

Under the sale, UPI would become "New UPI Incorporated."

The offer came from Mario Vázquez Raña, owner of about 70 newspapers in Mexico, and Joe E. Russo, a Houston-based developer who agreed Tuesday to become Mr. Vázquez Raña's minority partner.

Mr. Russo had been one of three prospective buyers in the final stages of bidding for UPI.

The bid from Mr. Vázquez Raña and Mr. Russo was in excess of \$40 million, according to William Adler, a UPI spokesman.

He said Mr. Vázquez Raña had agreed to make a capital investment in the news agency that would range up to \$30 million over several years.

The UPI endorsement of the sale came despite a last-minute plea by a rival bidder, the Financial News Network, for a 48-hour delay in a decision by UPI's creditors committee, which represents the news agency's unsecured creditors.

The news agency filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in April. The company estimates outstanding claims at \$28 million.

Mr. Vázquez Raña will take an "active personal role" in UPI's management, according to Richard S. Beatty, one of his attorneys.

Sale Details Unclear
The financial details of the proposed sale remained murky. At a press conference Tuesday night in Washington, UPI officials said that the buyers were pledging more than \$40 million to the news service, of which "between \$15 million and \$30 million" would be working

Benson: Success in Politics, Religion From Cabinet Official to Mormons' 'Seer and Revelator'

By Iver Peterson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Banyan of 1927, the yearbook at Brigham Young University, named Ezra Taft Benson "Most Likely to Succeed," and even at that moment in his life, few doubted it was a sound prediction.

On Monday, Mr. Benson, at the age of 86, announced that he had been named temporal and spiritual leader of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, as the Mormons are formally known. Meeting in Salt Lake City on Sunday, the church's leading authorities, the Council of the Twelve, chose Mr. Benson, their president, to fill the seat of Spencer W. Kimball, who died last Tuesday at 90.

Mr. Benson became the success that the Banyan predicted for him long before reaching the upper levels of the church hierarchy.

After graduate study in farm economics at Iowa State University, Mr. Benson became head of a new Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing at the University of Idaho.

In the 1930s, while American farming sank into a deep economic depression, Mr. Benson helped organize the Idaho Cooperative Council and, toward the end of the decade, was elected executive secretary of the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives.

World War II found him a member of an agricultural advisory board to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, whom his church had opposed in the 1932 election. In 1943, he became a member of the Council of the Twelve, the second-ranking Mormon governing board after the church president and his two-man council, called the First Presidency.

Mr. Benson became known nationally in 1953, as secretary of agriculture to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the first Mormon official to sit in a presidential cabinet in 100 years.

Skeptical of federally sponsored farm programs and price supports, he fought hard to restrain demands for aid to agriculture.

Farmers threw eggs at him and Democrats in the Senate Agriculture Committee hectoring him when he appeared before the panel.

Upon leaving the Eisenhower administration in 1960, Mr. Benson took up church duties on a full-time basis. His aggressively conservative views continued to attract attention, and his attacks on the



Ezra Taft Benson

his son Reed eventually served as press officer.

On a 1975 trip to Manila, two years after he became president of the apostle's council and thus next in line to the church presidency, Mr. Benson exhorted Mormon women in the church to remain at home.

He would go on to accuse the civil rights movement of advancing Communist causes and to characterize the graduated income tax as Marxist.

In 1980, he told a Brigham Young University audience that the words of the church president took precedence over all past pronouncements and revelations from God, and over written Scripture.

He continued during these years as a roving troubleshooter for the church with special attention to foreign missionary work.

Church officials have discounted speculation that, now that he is the undisputed "prophet, seer and revelator" of the Mormon church, as the president is styled, Mr. Benson will renew his outspoken conservatism on social and political issues.

He is married and has six children, 34 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

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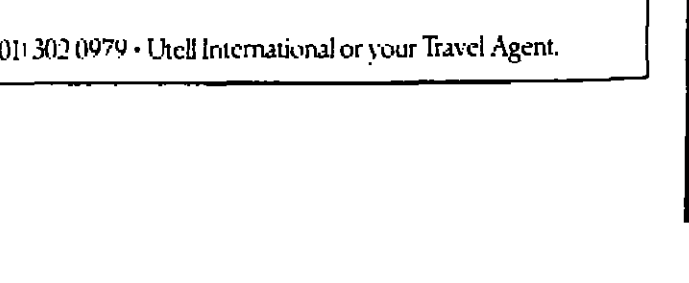
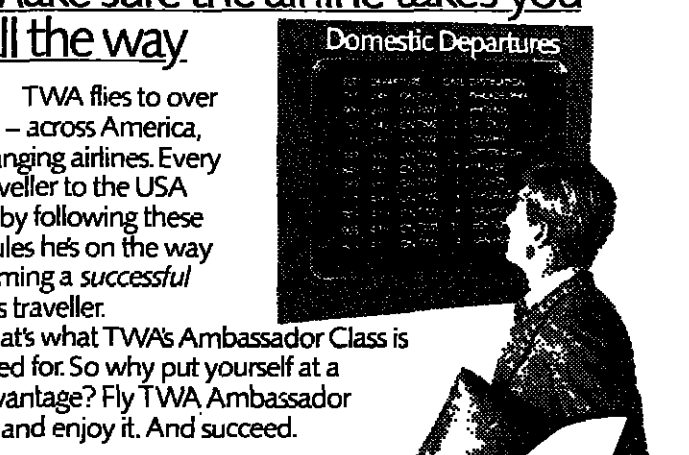
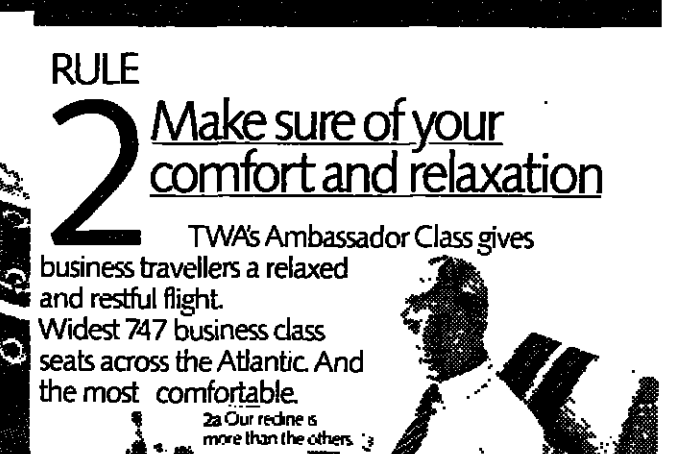
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Guerrillas In Salvador Under Siege

(Continued from Page 1)

ant supporters, called *masas* or "masses," hide in the mountains whenever troops approach.

Under the government's military pressure, rebel supporters and relatives have fled this zone and other rear-guard areas in the past two years for refugee camps or towns in no-man's-land where the armed forces are less aggressive, according to officials of the local revolutionary government and international relief workers.

This has cut into the pool of organized peasants who grow food, sew clothes, carry supplies and spy for the guerrillas. At most 25,000 civilians, 0.05 percent of the nation's population, live in areas normally under rebel control and actively work for the guerrillas.

The election of José Napoleón Duarte last year, accompanied by a modest U.S.-backed purge of military officers involved in "death squad" activities, has bolstered the government's prestige at home and abroad. But the guerrillas' image has suffered because of increasing attacks on civilians, including the kidnapping of more than 30 mayors and shootings of bus and truck



The Washington Post

passengers during nationwide transportation stoppages.

The Reagan administration has persuaded Congress to finance a major buildup of the military, particularly the air force.

"Without the help from the planes, the army wouldn't ever get in here," said María Serrano, a veteran peasant organizer.

At a meeting of its five-man general command in July, the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, known by its Spanish initials FMLN, drew up new strategies to deal with what it termed the government's new style of counterinsurgency warfare. The FMLN consists of five guerrilla armies, one of which is the Popular Liberation Forces, headed by Leonel

González and based in Chalatenango.

The FMLN also agreed in principle to unite its often fractious five forces into "one single army," and to spread the war to new areas, particularly in San Salvador and the mostly peaceful western.

Viewed from this isolated retreat, the rebels' conviction that this strategy will succeed is easier to understand. The only people left here are militants with years of experience either in the guerrilla forces or in radical mass organizations, so the sense of commitment is continually reinforced.

NEXT: Plans to merge El Salvador's five guerrilla forces signal a shift toward tougher tactics such as kidnappings.

Miami Chooses Cuban-American To Be Its Mayor

New York Times Service

MIAMI — Xavier Suarez, a Harvard-educated lawyer, has become the first Cuban-American to be elected mayor of Miami.

Mr. Suarez, 36, decisively defeated Raul Masvidal, 43, who was also born in Cuba, in a nonpartisan runoff election. Both men came to the United States as refugees 25 years ago.

The principal factor in Mr. Suarez's victory was his overwhelming hold on the Hispanic vote, even against a Cuban-born opponent who is a self-made millionaire.

Mr. Suarez's friends said he had never really stopped campaigning since 1979 and that his six-year effort had been seen by many Hispanic voters as proof of his tenacity and dedication.

The election of a former Cuban refugee as mayor of this ethnically mixed city was assured Nov. 5, when Mayor Maurice A. Ferré, who was born in Puerto Rico, finished third behind the two contenders in Tuesday's runoff.

The bilingual campaigning, which has now become a permanent part of Miami politics, was largely devoid of personal attacks. Foreign affairs, especially the policy of United States toward Cuba, were hardly mentioned.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Is UNESCO Incurable?

Walking out of UNESCO a year ago, the United States pledged to keep open the possibility that this fallen institution might yet regain the value to make it worth America's while to rejoin. To this end the Reagan administration posted an official watch and set up a citizens' commission to oversee the adventure of reform. It continued consultations with the 20 or so Western countries that most of them were scarcely less disturbed than Washington by mismanagement and politicization of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, but which had decided to use the shock imparted by U.S. withdrawal to test the chances of reform from within.

So how are things going? The British had said they would quit by year's end if... They were a bit vague on the "if" to allow room for maneuver on an issue where the political community is split, journalism is engaged and Britain's European allies and Commonwealth partners are pulling it in different directions. At the biennial UNESCO conference just completed in Sofia, the British hedged, joining the prevailing consensus on key resolutions but inserting reservations. The resolutions had to do with areas where the fuzzy leftism of UNESCO has in the past sent Western democrats up the wall. One such area is international

communications: controlling the media is the familiar UNESCO itch. Another is "people's rights," a phrase some UNESCO folks would like to use in place of human rights. It was, for the West, an uphill struggle.

All the same, there was some movement at Sofia. Resentment at the American withdrawal was tempered by a strain of regret and hope that the United States would reconsider. Disputes over the position of the American observer mission, American financial obligations and the rights of American nationals on the UNESCO staff came out in a way satisfactory to Washington. Some progress was recorded on questions of budgeting and management.

And while America has insisted that it would not get personal, it escaped no one's attention that the Soviet bloc suddenly withdrew its support for a third term for Secretary-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, who lost the confidence of most Westerners years ago. The Russians may feel that a club without American members is not much worth belonging to.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Stay Out of Angola's War

Should the United States come to the aid of anti-Communist rebels in Angola? Doing so would be legal now that Congress has repealed the Clark amendment, which has barred such aid since 1976. Many Americans are pressing the Reagan administration to side openly with Jonas Savimbi, who commands the UNITA insurgents. In their eyes it is a simple choice, no different from helping the guerrillas who resist Soviet invaders in Afghanistan. Angola's Marxist government gets its troops from the Soviet bloc. Why not balance the scales?

If politics were Euclidean, that argument might be persuasive. But in Angola the shortest distance between two points is a crooked line. A civil war erupted in the former Portuguese colony when it abruptly attained independence in 1975. Angola's eight million inhabitants belong to three big and many smaller ethnic groups, none strong enough to dominate. In the contest for power the belligerents have scrambled for foreign aid.

The avowed Marxist MPLA, or Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, won control of the capital with Soviet weapons and Cuban troops. In the bush, Mr. Savimbi's UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, fights on, aided by South African arms and interventions and Western mercenaries. Each side invokes lofty ideals to justify a refusal to share power among all ethnic groups. But the ideals are mocked by the belligerents' behavior.

Mr. Savimbi promises freedom, and ratio-

nizes reliance on South Africa as a desperate necessity. His foes in the capital speak of sovereignty and plead the same desperation to justify reliance on the Soviet bloc. But their Marxism has not prevented them from dealing fairly with American oil investors, and their dependence on Cuban troops has been greatly increased by South Africa's meddling. Indeed, Pretoria has fanned the Angola war to perpetuate its illegal hold on neighboring Namibia.

In these circumstances, to side with Mr. Savimbi is to side with South Africa's wider campaign to dominate its neighbors. To black Africans, Angola is mainly South Africa's victim, not the Soviet Union's. In helping the Afghan resistance, the United States aligns itself with a significant bloc of non-Communist nations. Helping Mr. Savimbi would be to align only with South Africa.

Such distinctions in defining America's interest are more important than the ostensible Marxism of some African regimes. The way to win their respect and friendship is to recognize their interests in the definition of America's own. Mr. Savimbi angrily denies that he is South Africa's pawn but insists that his rivals are fatally compromised by their dependence on foreign help. In truth, this is not a war between pawns, but between Angolans.

Repeal of the Clark amendment is not a mandate for intervention. The prudent course, as the State Department contends, is to stay out and press for a regional settlement.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Waiting for Mideast Change

Hitler showed — and, on quite a different scale, Lebanon shows — that treaties do not assure peace unless they have wide popular support and leaders determined to back them. If the Arabs were no more of a threat to Israel than the Canadians are to the United States, Israel would have every reason to give up its occupied territories as part of a peace deal with Jordan. But the national aspirations of the Palestinians, however reasonable they sound, are all too likely to pave the way for the annihilation of Israel. As long as this remains the Arab purpose — and the Palestine Liberation Organization charter states as much — Israel would be suicidal to give up territories.

What can be done, then, about the Palestinian problem? Nothing, except to wait and hope that time will bring change in Arab ideology.

We err, however, in assuming that it is the Palestinian problem that causes the danger of war in the Middle East. In fact, it is an Arab problem — an Arab hostility toward Israel that extends far beyond the Palestinians. American diplomatic efforts to solve the Palestinian problem are thus at best irrelevant.

Change will take years. With the "radical" Arabs at their backs, the "moderates" will not dare give up the dream of annihilating Israel. We should stop sponsoring one silly "peace process" after the other. Premature diplomacy puts pressure on Israel to do what it cannot do.

—Ernest van den Haag, professor of jurisprudence and public policy at Fordham University Law School, in The New York Times.

Room for a Soviet Role?

The Middle East was not among the trouble spots listed by President Reagan as priorities for his Geneva agenda. That does not mean it will not be high on the list, simply that in East-West terms it has mercifully not proved a trouble spot. Inside the Middle East, the closest interest is being taken in the possibility, now seen as a likelihood, that after the summit meeting, the long exclusion of the Soviet Union from anything that might pass as a peace process will end. The signal for that will be the restoration of diplomatic relations with Israel, with an accompanying release of Soviet Jews who want to emigrate. For Mr. Gorbachev the humanitarian gesture and the political act would be one and the same.

—The Guardian (London).

King Hussein of Jordan seems to be on the point of regaining his Middle East balance. For nearly three years he has courageously pursued a peace process born out of the Palestinian military defeat in Lebanon and President Reagan's subsequent initiative in September 1982. He has not relinquished that pursuit, but by sending a top-level delegation to Syria he is signaling a desire to explore a broader range of policy options.

The greatest short-term contribution President Reagan can make is to achieve a measure of understanding with Mr. Gorbachev. They could find they have more in common than might be supposed. [This] could have a salutary effect on their Mideast ties.

—The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR NOV. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: N.Y. Transit: The Bad Old Days
NEW YORK — The generation of today, journeying about town by subway, elevated railroad, trolley and taxicab, knows little of the archaic period in the '70s when the town had outgrown its old systems of transit. In those days the Broadway omnibuses were the chief means of transport to and from Wall Street, and the trip from the financial center to 23rd Street usually consumed an hour owing to the traffic. Brooklynites came and went on ferryboats and Harlem was reached by a fleet of East River steamboats. The floors of the horse cars that plied Third Avenue and University Place were piled thick with straw, in which passengers were supposed to keep their feet warm. It is for these and other reasons that old New Yorkers grumble less about the subway than do their juniors.

1935: Anti-British Riots in Egypt
CAIRO — Violent anti-British rioting broke out today [Nov. 13] in various parts of Egypt. Two persons are dead and 150 injured. Inflamed by increased British pressure on Egypt in the present international crisis, mobs attacked the British Consulate in Cairo. Further rioting in Cairo was feared tonight when 40,000 Egyptians answered the call of Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd Nationalist party, to a mass meeting. The occasion of the riots was the 17th anniversary of the day when the first Egyptian delegation went to London after the Armistice to ask for Egypt's independence. Hopes of independence were raised then in consideration of Egypt's part in the World War. Similar hopes were raised recently in view of Egypt's cooperation with Great Britain in the present conflict with Italy.

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Keeping Mideast Hopes in Focus

By Amos Perlmutter

WASHINGTON — The prospect for serious negotiations between Israel and Jordan over the so-called Palestinian issue is brighter today than it has been at any time during the three decades of Israel's existence. Preparations for such talks may indeed be taking place now, privately. The next few weeks will be a critical time.

Both sides will continue to pay lip service to grandiose and often impossible goals, but if the talks are to bear any fruit at all, both leaders must focus when they meet on the immediate, concrete problems that mean the most to them both.

The guiding precedent should be the process that culminated in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat ended up exchanging very concrete political goods and each took home a coveted prize. Mr. Begin was in a position to offer the Sinai to Mr. Sadat, who was in a position to offer Israel a peace treaty.

Most important, neither leader entertained any illusions about the other. Mr. Begin knew that Mr. Sadat could make no serious compromises on the Palestinian issue and Mr. Sadat knew that Mr. Begin would never relinquish his dream of Greater Israel. In public, both pursued chimerical, intangible goals — Mr. Sadat calling for Palestinian self-determination, Mr. Begin asking for a com-

prehensive peace with all Arabs. But both knew that when they got to the table they had to concentrate on a plausible accord.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres and King Hussein have a number of solid goods to exchange. The principal one is negative — neither wants an independent Palestinian state on his border. Hussein cannot, of course, afford to say so in public, but he would be as threatened as Israel would by an independent state on the west bank of the Jordan River.

Talks certainly will have to begin in private. Jordan faces pressure from the Palestine Liberation Organization and the moderate Arab states, who continue to assert that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Mr. Peres fears that talks with Jordan would destroy his fragile national unity government and leave him facing another deadlocked election.

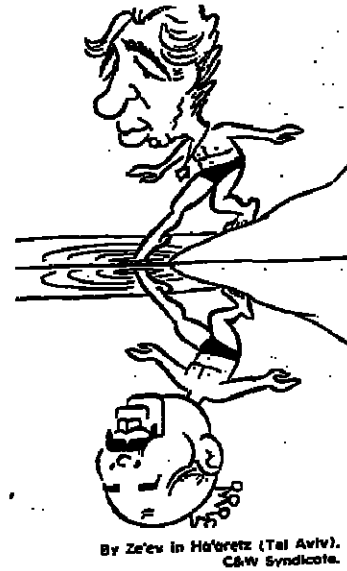
Nevertheless, neither man can ignore this opportunity to move toward peace. Both have accepted the principle of international participation. The United States seems willing to help. And, most important, the political credibility of the PLO now seems seriously tarnished.

What further steps need to be taken to bring about negotiations? Syria

and Jordan must proceed with the rapprochement begun in recent weeks — a thaw that inevitably will bode ill for Yasser Arafat. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt could also help by brokering a new arrangement for a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Such a delegation might include Palestinians from the territories or even from the ranks of the pro-Syrian, anti-Arafat PLO factions.

Before any public negotiations can take place, Mr. Peres and Hussein must meet privately to narrow in on their tangible goals. Hussein could take such an opportunity to inform Mr. Peres about the Palestinians who might participate in a joint delegation. Mr. Peres might propose a unilateral withdrawal of the military occupation forces on the West Bank in preparation for some kind of Palestinian autonomy there. Both sides could reassure each other that there will be no Israeli annexation and no independent Palestinian state.

One great advantage of such preparatory talks would be to oust Mr. Arafat's PLO from any future negotiations. Mr. Arafat has disillusioned virtually all of his friends and badly embarrassed Hussein by refusing to give up terrorist activities in "Palestine" or to recognize Israel. Western public opinion now sees the PLO with brutal clarity, and even the Palestinians in the territories are increasingly impatient for peace.



By Zeev in Hefetz (Tel Aviv). C.W. Syndicate.

Israel and Jordan still have a chance to achieve a condominium in the West Bank, leading eventually to some kind of Israeli-Jordanian confederation. Like most plausible solutions, this leaves out the extremists — Israeli annexationists, Arab rejectionists and those who yearn for a Palestinian state. It would, however, be a giant step forward — the only likely breakthrough in the moribund Middle East peace process.

The writer is author, most recently, of "Israel: The Partitioned State: A Political History Since 1900." He contributed this to The New York Times.

The ABM Fallacy, and a Summit Lesson for Reagan

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration's curious decision to keep Caspar Weinberger out of the summit conference in Geneva provides a backhanded reminder of a different defense secretary, a different summit meeting, and a remarkable turnaround.

In January 1967, President Lyndon Johnson announced in his annual budget message that the United States would "continue intensive

development" of an anti-ballistic missile system; but, he said, he would take no action to deploy the defense, pending the outcome of an overture to Moscow for talks on limiting ABM deployment.

Here was a classic Johnsonian compromise. Intelligence suggested that the Russians were beginning the deployment of an ABM defense

around Moscow; but continuing U.S. development of an ABM system would temporarily placate the joint chiefs of staff, congressional hawk, and Republican critics. The delay in deployment, plus the overture to Moscow, reflected the opposition of Robert S. McNamara, the defense secretary, to ABM defense, and both his and the president's desire for strategic arms talks.

Moscow, apparently suspecting that Washington wanted to limit Soviet defenses while retaining what were then its own offensive advantages, hedged on entering such talks. And in February, Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, speaking in London, defended ABMs.

More than 18 years later, in his speech last month to the United Nations, President Reagan quoted Mr. Kosygin: "I believe that defensive weapons, which prevent attack, are not the cause of the arms race but constitute a factor preventing the death of people."

In June 1967, however, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Kosygin unexpectedly agreed to meet at Glassboro, New Jersey. The president brought Mr. McNamara along and, over lunch, Mr. McNamara argued the case against ABM defense directly to the Soviet prime minister. Mr. Kosygin appeared unimpressed and still refused to agree to arms talks; Mr. Johnson wrote in his memoirs — "the point did not get across — or Kosygin chose not to understand."

In a speech in San Francisco that September, Mr. McNamara made the point publicly. An ABM system, he said, "can rather obviously be defeated by an enemy simply sending more offensive warheads, or dummy warheads, than there are defensive missiles capable of disposing of them."

"We were to deploy a heavy ABM system," he added, "the Soviets would clearly be strongly motivated to so increase their offensive capability as to cancel out our defensive advantage." The United States, Mr. McNamara made clear,

would respond in the same way to a corresponding Soviet challenge.

That remains the crux of the case against ABMs of far more advanced technology, including Mr. Reagan's proposed Strategic Defense Initiative, and apparently "the point" had more effect on Mr. Kosygin than Mr. Johnson realized.

Mr. McNamara concluded the San Francisco speech with an extraordinary "yes, but" when he announced that the United States would deploy a limited defense against the possibility of a missile attack from China — a step owing less to strategic necessity than to the internal politics of the Johnson administration. Members of Congress and the military made it clear — though Mr. McNamara opposed the idea — that they considered this the first step in a "heavy" ABM defense against Soviet attack.

That prospect apparently convinced the Russians to heed McNamara's Glassboro warning that a missile defense on one side would inevitably stimulate an increase in offensive missiles on the other, and vice versa. In June 1968, Moscow agreed to enter arms control talks; and Mr. Johnson, who had by then refused to seek re-election, was ready to announce on Aug. 21 that he would go to Moscow to begin such talks in October. The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia on Aug. 20 scuttled the arrangement.

When what became known as the SALT talks finally began in November 1969, not just President Richard Nixon — who had embraced the McNamara arguments and persuaded the joint chiefs to go along — but the Russians too were pressing for a limitation on ABMs. It was ultimately reached in the treaty of May 1972.

Moscow's willingness to enter that treaty represented one of the great turnabouts in Soviet-American relations — but no greater, unfortunately, than the turnabout of the Reagan administration in becoming the new champion of the old ABM fallacy.

The New York Times.

'Shoah': Evoking the Holocaust in Brilliant Simplicity

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — There has never been anything like it, or its subject, so there is something flat about saying that "Shoah" is the finest film ever. So say this: It is the noblest use of that cinema — the technology, the techniques — has been put, ever.

Claude Lanzmann's nine-hour masterpiece "Shoah" (the Hebrew word for annihilation) is an elicitation of memories of the Holocaust and it proves that the unspeakable is not inexpressible.

No subject is too large or lurid to be encompassed by words well chosen. And when words are joined with pictures that do not subordinate the words to visual values, even plain words are like diamonds in platinum. Cinema rarely rises from a craft to an art. Usually it just manufactures sensory blizzards for persons too passive to manage the engagement of mind that reading requires. Cinema usually is a medium for modest attention spans. Paradoxically, "Shoah" is brilliant because it is an act of cinematic modesty. It uses pictures, usually of people plainly framed or landscapes slowly panned, as a sort of silent music behind the words.

Rhetorical flourishes are few. (A death camp survivor says: "If you could lick my heart, it would poison you.") There are some moments of savage illumination, as when an SS veteran replies to a question about how many were killed at a particular place: "Four something — four hundred thousand or forty thousand." As eloquent as even the most eloquent words are the silences, the pauses, the flickering expressions as facial muscles struggle for composure.

The most stunning episode in this shattering film lasts about five minutes and involves "only" the talk of a barber who in Israel. While he clips the hair of a customer he talks, never needing to raise his voice to be heard. He describes his duties in Treblinka, cutting hair from naked women on the threshold of the gas chamber, and the day a fellow barber saw his wife and sister enter the room.

The film's recurring image is of trains rolling across Poland's flat terrain. There is a sinisterness, a menace in the mere clackety-clack of wheels

rolling down a single track between lonely poles toward a shimmering clearing, a camp. A locomotive engineer, old now, his face the texture of elm bark, tells how he was plied with vodka to enable him to push to unloading platforms the freight cars packed with Jews dying of thirst.

One reviewer got it exactly right when he described Lanzmann as a "cinematic pointillist." He works in minutiae that, cumulatively, become portentous. He asks a question such as, "Was this road asphalted then?" and the person questioned begins to talk and a narrative builds, detail upon detail, until you have hell in a monotone; it is the more hellish for its matter-of-factness.

One person, after seeing "Shoah," wrote to Lanzmann that it was the

first time he had heard the cry of an infant in the gas chamber. He had not, of course. What he had heard was the quiet description by an Auschwitz survivor of the way bodies were jammed when the gas-chamber doors opened, and what that jumble of flesh and blood and vomit and excrement told about the final minutes in the dark when fathers lost their grips on their sons and the strong clambered over the weak as the gas fumes rose.

Here is a task — a duty — for Jewish and other organizations: subsidize the sale of cassettes of this film. No church or school should be without it. Lanzmann's little questions ("What color was the truck?") wind up answering one big question: What was it like? The answer to that con-

tains the answer to another big question, the question that is the title of the only other film Lanzmann has made: "Why Israel?"

The Nazi project was to erase European Jewry — not just kill but erase traces. So the Nazis ground to dust the bones that would not burn and threw the dust in rivers and lakes. "Shoah," like Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag," is an act of continuing resistance to a continuing atrocity.

Continuing? Yes, it is an assertion of memory against a program of erasure, a program that will not be fulfilled until memory fades and indifference reigns. Lanzmann cites a philosopher's statement that Europe's massacred Jews "are not just of the past, they are the presence of an absence." Wherever "Shoah" is seen, they are present.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Greenpeace and the French

Regarding the opinion column "The Socialist's Greenpeace Sentence? Suspended Until March" (Nov. 11):

William Pfaff cites my Spectator article on the French Army without, it seems, having read the text. I did not suggest that Greenpeace had provoked a "highly sophisticated form of coup d'état." In fact, I said the opposite — that Greenpeace, in itself, was of very little importance to France, except that it revealed to the public the government's lack of control over the army. The phrase, "a highly sophisticated form of coup d'état," was used to describe what has taken place at almost regular intervals in French history — as recently as 1958, when close calls in 1961 and 1968. It describes the withdrawal of support by the French Army from a regime caught up in political and public disorder. This withdrawal in a moment of need creates a power vacuum into which the regime collapses.

What I said in my article was that the rules of the game have been changed by the decision in the early 1970s to build the Gendarmerie into

a full-scale military force and to put it in charge of internal order. As a result, there is no longer any concrete reason to fear a military withdrawal of support. The politicians, the officers and the public have not, however, adjusted to this change. They still see the army as the bottom-line guarantor of any regime's survival. They have therefore reacted to the last few months' events as if the army's active friendship were essential to remaining in power. As a result, France appears to be slipping toward yet another of its historic crisis points.

Mr. Pfaff talks blithely of the Socialists finding themselves "with an unwelcome debt to the army" and yet does not ask whether it is normal in a democracy for governments or parties to have debts to armies. What would be the consequences of the non-repayment of the debt? We are left wondering.

On the debt side he lists the sacrifice of "a cabinet minister for whom we [the army] had high regard." Had Mr. Pfaff bothered to check with the former defense minister, Charles Hernu, is not highly regarded by the army. The fact that the minister loved

the army does not mean that the army loved the minister. They are indifferent to him. And if he reappears next year as the army's man in some sort of coalition government faced by political instability, it will be a supreme irony: He will be unable to deliver the military's loyalty.

Surprisingly, Mr. Pfaff writes about the end of the Greenpeace affair without mentioning General Philippe Arnould's subsequent criticism of government military policies. (The general was suspended as tank division commander after saying the French tank force was outdated.) Greenpeace was a signal. General Arnould was a further signal. Politicians are forming (and breaking) alliances with generals and vice versa, just as they did during the Third and Fourth republics, in anticipation of some sort of confusion next year.

JOHN RALSTON SAUL, Paris.

Tough Talk on Terror

Raymond Price's opinion column "Terrorism: A Case for New Rules" (Nov. 9) is in keeping with today's fashion for tough talk on dealing with

Halfhearted Assault on Apartheid

By Thomas Conrad

PHILADELPHIA — President Reagan took the wind out of the sails of the bipartisan anti-apartheid movement in September when he buckled to pressure and signed an executive order outlining sanctions against South Africa. But now that the outline is taking shape in the form of diluted regulations, it is clear the administration's commitment to end apartheid was only half-hearted.

The Commerce Department is circulating a watered-down version of the sanctions and will not allow the usual public comment period once the regulations are issued. As they stand, the sanctions are filled with loopholes and exemptions and will have little impact on apartheid.

To be fair, the draft regulations will expand some controls by reducing the number of shipments of technology permitted under blanket licenses and by adding a few more South African agencies to the list of prohibited customers. Yet on balance, they will be little more than a mild irritant. They are designed to quiet public criticism but not to stop the flow of strategic technology to South Africa's police, its military and its arms industry.

The regulations, in their latest draft form, have several blind spots: • They leave most South African government agencies off the embargo list. The regulations bar shipments to a few national "apartheid-enforcing agencies" but fail to ban sales to other national and hundreds of local bodies that can import for the restricted agencies.

• They permit American companies to sell computers and components in systems assembled in third countries and then reshipped to South Africa as long as the components constitute less than 20 percent of the price of the total system. This "re-export" loophole could allow imports of millions of dollars worth of sophisticated U.S. technology.

• They continue to permit high-tech sales to South African commercial arms contractors. Although direct sales to the state weapons conglomerate and the security forces are prohibited, the military has an unofficial relationship with about 1,000 commercial arms companies. The sanctions will do nothing to prevent American high-tech equipment from reaching these corporations.

• They contain an escape hatch that exempts contracts with nonembargoed apartheid-enforcing agencies signed before the executive order went into effect. It is highly probable that Pretoria signed long-term contracts with computer companies precisely to pre-empt any new sanctions.

• They establish a narrow definition of arms and related equipment that are off-limits rather than using the State Department's "munitions list," which establishes clear definitions. The Commerce Department quietly licensed sales of \$27.9 million of technology on the munitions list from 1982 through 1984. Without a total ban of items on the munitions list and a "commodity control" list, these exports may increase.

The new provisions also fail to establish meaningful enforcement and verification mechanisms. The regulations simply require computer companies to secure an agreement from their South African customers not to make the equipment available to prohibited agencies.

Can the South Africans be expected to enforce U.S. export restrictions? South Africa has a long record of using subterfuge to obtain weapons and technology.

If Pretoria cannot be counted on to enforce the embargo, can American companies be relied on to do so? For the most part, the corporations say they are powerless to prevent their products from being diverted once they reach South Africa. Regardless of the companies' inclinations, the South African government can evince the Business Protection Act or other local laws to prevent South African subsidiaries of American corporations from cooperating with Commerce Department inquiries.

Pretoria and most South African companies likely will declare a willingness to observe the restrictions. But once computers have been installed, it will be virtually impossible to know who logs on — a nurse or a police officer, a lollipop maker or a gun manufacturer.

The writer, a researcher for the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization, is the author of "Apartheid: A Case for New Rules." He contributed this to The New York Times.

international problems. The trouble is that the facts do not fit the solution that Mr. Price offers.

Where terrorism is endemic, as in the Middle East, those involved often place little value on their own lives and may even prefer martyrdom to life. Their convictions are the overriding force. The argument that "individual terrorists must be made to hurt" is largely irrelevant. Mass terrorism — with the exception of that sponsored by Colonel Qaddafi's Libya — seems to originate with extremist groups, not governments.

Even vigilance and the best planning can only limit the possibilities of terrorist success. New laws and courts are not a panacea.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.

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Peres Dismisses Sharon, Igniting Cabinet Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

The confrontation began building Monday night when Mr. Sharon, in a speech in Haifa, accused the prime minister of cynicism and craftiness in conducting secret peace negotiations without consulting his cabinet.

He was referring to reports, denied by Mr. Peres but widely circulated, that the prime minister met secretly with King Hussein of Jordan last month in Europe.

Through diplomatic mediation by the United States, he was said to have reached an informal understanding with King Hussein that Israel would accept direct peace negotiations in an international conference if a Jordanian delegation included only Palestinians acceptable to Israel.

Charging that Mr. Peres was "leading the government down a crooked path without its ministers having any idea of what's going on," Mr. Sharon said of King Hussein: "This hypocrite from Amman receives almost daily compliments from Peres, despite the fact that the

PLO headquarters continue to operate in Amman."

While Mr. Sharon long has been outspoken in his criticism of Mr. Peres's foreign policy, accusing the prime minister of attempting to impose Labor Party designs of making territorial concessions in exchange for peace.

Mr. Sharon's latest attacks, Labor aides said, appeared to be designed to force the resignation of the coalition so that Mr. Sharon could try to become the leader of the Likud bloc.

Mr. Peres lashed back Tuesday, obliquely referring to the trade minister as a "zealot" and saying that his remarks "exceed any possible norm within the framework of a national unity government."

Mr. Sharon defiantly repeated his charges, saying in a radio interview Wednesday morning that the "question of the style" in which he expresses himself was not as important as the issue of Mr. Peres's handling of the peace initiative.

Referring to a widely published newspaper photograph of an Israeli who had been stabbed last week in Jerusalem, Mr. Sharon said, "We all see shocking pictures of Jews lying with knives in their backs while we continue to conduct secret negotiations with Hussein when the headquarters of the murderers are operating from his capital."

Under the September 1984 national unity agreement, the prime minister cannot dismiss a minister from the opposite faction without the consent of the alternate prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud leader, was to assume the prime ministership in the fall of 1986.

Under the current phase of the rotation system, this meant that Mr. Peres required Mr. Shamir's consent to dismiss a Likud minister if he adhered to the coalition agreement.

However, Mr. Peres's aides said that under the "collective responsibility" provision of Israeli law, a prime minister has absolute discretion in dismissing a minister.

Mr. Peres was believed to have told Mr. Shamir that when there was a contradiction between parliamentary law and the coalition agreement, the law would take precedence.

Mitterrand, Thatcher to Meet

The Associated Press
PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain are to hold their annual meeting in London on Monday.

Reagan Clashes With Democrats On Arms, Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

to cut \$25 billion to reach the target for the deficit, the House version would take 53 percent from the military and the Senate's, 47 percent.

New Warning on Debts

The federal government, which has never failed to pay its debts on time, warned Tuesday that no further financial maneuvers could be used to avert default if Congress did not break its impasse over the debt ceiling in the next two days. The New York Times reported from Washington.

If the ceiling on government borrowing was not raised, officials said holders of several billion dollars' worth of Treasury securities would not receive interest payments due Friday and various federal workers, including military personnel, would not receive their pay.

Default on Treasury securities could produce major disruption in the financial markets and could raise the cost of federal borrowing. "There's nothing in sight at all," an official warned, "to avoid checks bouncing on Friday."



Snow falls as a Swiss soldier stacks sandbags at Geneva's Cointrin international airport as part of the security preparations for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting next week.

U.S. Informs Soviet of SALT-2 Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

missile defense and provide it to the Soviet Union "at cost."

In the interview with British, French, Italian, Swiss and West German broadcasters, Mr. Reagan reiterated what he called "my dream" of what could happen with a strategic missile defense program.

"We don't start deploying it," he said. "We get everybody together, and we say, 'Here it is.'"

He added, "Now we think that all of us who have nuclear weapons should agree that we're going to eliminate the nuclear weapons. But we will make available to everyone this weapon. I don't mean we'll give it to them. They're going to have to pay for it, but at cost."

In what appeared to be a new statement of policy, Mr. Reagan said the United States would engage the Soviet Union in discussion of a nuclear-free zone in Europe. This proposal has long been advocated by the Russians and opposed by the United States and its European allies.

Basic military doctrine of the North Atlantic alliance holds that

nuclear weapons are needed in Europe to offset the advantage in conventional forces of the Warsaw Pact powers.

White House officials did not respond to questions about whether Mr. Reagan had made a new offer or whether he misspoke.

Asked about his past reference to the Soviet Union as an "evil empire," Mr. Reagan replied that the Russians had referred to his administration as "cannibals."

"So, I think both of us have stopped that language, thinking that we'll get farther at the meetings if we come together to try and eliminate the need for such talk," Mr. Reagan said.

U.S. Mentions Soviet Jews

Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington.

A senior Reagan administration official said Tuesday that if Mr. Gorbachev allowed "a significant movement" of Jews and others from the Soviet Union, the United States would move to ease restrictions on trade with Moscow.

In a briefing for reporters on the human rights issues to be discussed

by President Reagan with Mr. Gorbachev next week, the official ruled out, however, any concessions just for the release of individual Soviet dissidents such as Andrei D. Sakharov and Anatoly B. Shcharansky.

He said the United States would not take part "in highly specific tit-for-tat negotiations."

"It's going to be a matter of reviewing the total performance on the Soviet Union's part, and then making a decision on that basis," the official said.

He said the United States was seeking an increase in the number of exit visas for Soviet Jews and for the spouses of American citizens, as well as in the "release of persons from prison followed by their emigration from the country."

The United States, he said, was also hoping for "internal improvements" in the Soviet Union, but regarded this as a remote possibility.

Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union reached a peak of 51,200 in 1979, and dropped last year to 896. The figure for this year is running only slightly above last year.

Pretoria Frees 4 White Activists Held Under Emergency Decrees

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African authorities have freed from detention the only four whites held under the state of emergency that was declared almost four months ago, according to the parents of one of those released.

A fifth detainee, Ram Saloojee, who is of Indian descent, was said to have been freed as well.

The motive for the release remained unclear. According to figures published last week, more than 1,100 people, mostly blacks, are held under the emergency decree now in force in 36 magisterial districts, while 392 out of 1,633 people held apart from the provisions of the emergency under the still in force detention legislation are still in detention.

The story of the four whites, however, seemed to underline what political activists said was the differing treatment reserved for different groups of detainees.

[Critics of apartheid said Wednesday that the five persons remain effectively "banned" by restrictions on their freedom to travel, attend public gatherings and publish. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

[Colonel Leon Mellet, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order confirmed that "conditions" had been imposed on all five upon their release. It was the first time the government used the July 21 state of emergency to authorize such restrictions on persons not facing criminal charges, he said.

[Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash women's anti-apartheid group, commented: "This is another kind of arbitrary punishment without trial. If the government is going to use this very widely on hundreds of people in detention, then it is more evidence that the government is seeking to crush all opposition." Formal banning orders have been widely condemned in the West.]

The four whites were identified as Neil Coleman, Auret van Heerden, Maurice Smothers and Simon Ratcliffe, all detained shortly after the imposition of the state of emergency on July 21. Max Coleman, a prominent lawyer opposed to the system of apartheid, said his son was freed Tuesday with Mr. Saloojee and the three other whites.

According to those who have followed the detention of the whites, the four men were initially kept in solitary confinement, but, after legal proceedings were begun on their behalf, they were permitted access to a prison store and were able to meet together for three

hours a day to exercise, play table tennis and talk. The rest of the time was spent in isolation.

The same informants, who declined to be identified, said that prison conditions were different for other detainees.

Black men in detention, the informants said, were so numerous that it was impossible to keep them in solitary confinement and so had been detained together. They formed committees among themselves to regulate their detention, the informants said.

Women emerging from detention, these sources said, had told friends that female detainees were

less numerous and that the prison conditions were different.

The four whites were held under the state of emergency that was declared almost four months ago, according to the parents of one of those released.

According to the Department of Law, the four whites were released on September 14.

Doe Is Said to Put Down Coup Attempt in Liberia

(Continued from Page 1)

staff. General Henry D. Doe, said that troops from Cuba and Sierra Leone had participated in the coup attempt, news agencies reported. He also said that the rebels were armed with weapons made in Communist countries.

The coup attempt was led by Thomas Quiwonkpa, who was Liberia's top military commander until 1983 when he fled the country after being accused of plotting to overthrow Mr. Doe. For several hours Tuesday, General Quiwonkpa's forces controlled Monrovia. They arrested several ministers in Major General Doe's government and marched in the streets in the capital.

But by mid-afternoon Tuesday, General Doe broadcast on the government radio that he was back in charge and that the coup had failed. Fighting, however, continued after his announcement and diplomats in Monrovia were uncertain who controlled the country.

The whereabouts of General Quiwonkpa, a 30-year-old soldier who had helped General Doe overthrow Liberia's government in a 1980 coup, remained unclear Wednesday night. The government radio repeatedly broadcast a statement saying that he was being sought and would be detained. Government officials said in Monrovia that 15 rebels had been arrested.

The coup attempt came two weeks after General Doe was proclaimed the winner of a presidential election that he is widely be-

lieved to have won. There were widespread reports of human rights violations.

Unofficial vote counts confirmed by Western diplomats showed that the apparent winner was the candidate of the Liberian Action Party, Jackson F. Doe, who is not related to General Doe.

General Dubeau said that some members of the Liberian Action Party might have been involved in the coup attempt, according to news agency reports.

The U.S. diplomat said it was not known if any members of the opposition party had been arrested. Repeated telephone calls Wednesday to the homes of several members of the Liberian Action Party went unanswered.

General Dubeau said that after General Quiwonkpa's rebels had rounded up several senior ministers and taken them to an army stockade in the center of Monrovia, the rebel leader lost contact with his military support. Soldiers loyal to General Doe then broke into the stockade and released all the ministers as General Quiwonkpa fled, according to General Dubeau.

For many years, the United States has been the dominant ally and aid donor to Liberia, a country founded 138 years ago by freed American slaves. It finances about one-third of the country's annual budget, but that assistance must be withdrawn, under congressional order, if the State Department determines that last month's election was not "free and fair."

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SCIENCE

Computer Models Unravel Mysteries of Jupiter's Red Spot

By James Gleick
New York Times Service

THE Great Red Spot of Jupiter is yielding its mystery to a new approach by physicists and meteorologists.

Gone now are the volcano theory, the egg theory, the planetoid theory, the column-of-gas theory, the hurricane theory. Scientists have concluded that the Great Red Spot is a gigantic eddy of swirling gas, driven by turbulent winds and apparently capable of keeping its

shape as long as the planet keeps spinning.

The Great Red Spot, a cosmic landmark since the first telescopes revealed it 300 years ago, has baffled generations of scientists by standing mostly in place and refusing to disappear. Specialists in the study of dynamical systems, or "chaos," believe that their findings will help them understand how order can emerge spontaneously from natural chaos, an understanding that may help penetrate the com-

plex patterns of weather on Earth. Computer simulations by a Harvard University astronomer and mathematician, Philip S. Marcus, show that a Red Spot-like vortex arises on its own in a rapidly rotating system, "like a Phoenix out of the ashes."

"It is a large-scale coherent structure sitting there happy as a clam amid all this turbulent chaos," Dr. Marcus said. "It lives by cannibalizing." When smaller eddies develop in Jupiter's atmosphere, the Red Spot tends to suck them in.

The Red Spot, 25,000 miles (40 kilometers) wide and big enough to cover the surface of Earth, barely moves. Astronomers have long sought to find an explanation that would tie it to some feature on the planet's surface. Early in this century, some theorized that it might be the eruption of a volcano — acknowledging, however, that it would take a huge volcano, even by Jovian standards.

What is emerging instead is a picture of an other-worldly kind of weather.

The new understanding of the Red Spot began with the pictures made in 1979 by the Voyager satellites. Astronomers saw, in spectacular detail, a hurricane-like system of swirling winds, shoving aside the clouds, embedded in zones of east-west flow like horizontal stripes around the planet.

Scientists now believe the hurricane description is inadequate. One problem is that hurricanes are, cosmically speaking, short-lived phenomena. "It's a simple-minded, old-fashioned explanation," said

Gareth P. Williams, a research meteorologist at Princeton's Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, one of several other scientists in the United States and Great Britain who have devised computer models to explain the spot.

If the Red Spot can be thought of as a kind of weather phenomenon, it is well outside the menu of things brewed on Earth. Hurricanes and other Earthly storms draw energy from the ocean, and they tend to break up and dissipate. Their rotation is cyclonic — counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, clockwise in the Southern.

On Jupiter, the weather apparently behaves differently. Scientists say the Red Spot is an anti-cyclone, rotating in the opposite direction. Its motion has nothing to do with moisture. It shows no tendency to slow down or break apart. And, perplexingly, there is just one.

ALONG with the close-up Voyager pictures, scientists have been able to apply a new set of techniques developed in the last few years for the study of chaos.

"What Voyager really did was show us things that were too small to be seen from the Earth," said Andrew Ingersoll of the California Institute of Technology, who helped develop the new approach to the Red Spot. "That was quite a surprise, because when we looked at scales too small, we saw chaos — disorganization, rapid changes, things completely altering their appearance in a day. Seeing all this chaos and disorder made the whole question of the long life of the Red Spot even more mysterious."

Some disputes continue among proponents of various computer models of the phenomenon. Meteorologists and physicists, for example, tend to look at the question from different perspectives. "It's a very contentious field," Dr. Williams said, "but I think that the problem is basically solved now."

The physics of the Great Red Spot appear to be no different from fluid physics on Earth: Newton's laws apply everywhere. But the familiar processes have an unfamiliar context — Jupiter is not just a big, cold Earth.

An observer standing on Jupiter would, first of all, have no place to stand, since the planet has no solid surface. In contrast to the Earth's atmosphere, a relatively thin envelope, Jupiter's atmosphere is virtually the whole planet, a mass of very dense gas, hydrogen and helium — almost resembling a small uninflated star. And it rotates with impressive speed. The Jovian day flashes by in 10 hours.

The spin produces a strong Coriolis force, the sideways force that a person can feel when walking across a spinning merry-go-round. It is the Coriolis force, ultimately, that is believed to drive the spot.

In an early version of the model devised by Dr. Williams and a Princeton University colleague, R. John Wilson, the spot seemed to have a lifetime of about 10 years. An improved version produces a spot that seems to last indefinitely. Stronger vortices tend to absorb weaker ones, in what Dr. Williams describes as the "PacMan" model. One way or another, the spot coexists nicely with the turbulence around it.

In the latest model by Dr. Marcus, the spot seems not just stable, but inexorable.

The computer, using the same basic fluid equations that physicists use to describe the flow of water and air, produces graphic pictures that Dr. Marcus assembles to make a short movie. In some scenarios, small whirlpools born of perturbations in the chaotic flow tend to merge together, creating a Red Spot where none existed. Indeed, the system does not reach a state of equilibrium — the state of lowest energy — until a Red Spot-like vortex develops.

"You see this checkerboard start to smear out and then one spot comes out," Dr. Marcus said. "You can amaze your enemies and astound your friends with these pictures. But it's not only pleasing to

the eye — I could see physics that I hadn't been able to see before."

More and more, physicists and mathematicians are intrigued by the implications of such orderly patterns arising out of chaos. "This is a hot topic now for research," Dr. Marcus said. "How do you get small-scale, wildly chaotic flows with quite robust large-scale structures superimposed on top of them?"

Earth's atmosphere has nothing that resembles a big, stable, anti-cyclonic flow, but scientists see parallels between the Red Spot findings and some long-lived patterns in the chaos of Earth's weather. Weather forecasters are intensely interested, for example, in a phenomenon known as blocking, in which a system of high-pressure air tends to sit relatively still for weeks or months, in utter defiance of the forecasts coming out of the meteorologists' computers. And oceanographers are trying to figure out some odd patterns in the Gulf Stream. It occasionally develops a little wave, which becomes a kink, which becomes a ring, which twists off from the main current.

Other systems display apparently similar behavior. "If you look at turbulent flows, or chemical reactions, or a lot of problems in chaotic systems, you see these coherent structures," said Harry L. Swinney, a physicist who heads a dynamical systems group at the University of Texas.

Ozone Depletion Called Faster Than Expected

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

SATELLITE observations have confirmed a progressive deterioration in Earth's protective ozone layer above Antarctica, according to scientists who analyzed data recently sent back from space.

Each October, the data show a "hole" appears in the ozone layer there, scientists say, and each year the layer in that area becomes less able to shield the earth from damaging solar ultraviolet rays.

Since 1974 scientists have been predicting a gradual depletion of stratospheric ozone as a result of increased pollution of the atmosphere. The new findings have persuaded some researchers that the ozone loss is proceeding much faster than expected.

It has been predicted that a significant depletion of the ozone layer would substantially increase the rate of skin cancer worldwide. Even under normal conditions, however, the ozone layer is subject to wide variations, and whether the recent depletion is part of a long-term trend is difficult to establish.

The satellite measurements indicating a rapid decrease over Antarctica have been made by two devices riding the Nimbus-7 satellite, which was launched in 1978. Donald F. Heath of the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, who for several years has monitored the recordings, said last month's data indicated that the decline was continuing.

In his view, however, the reason for it remains uncertain. It was first blamed on sulfur compounds and other particles ejected into the stratosphere by the 1982 eruption of El Chichon in Mexico.

This explanation was also advanced by H. U. Dutsch of the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, based on ozone measurements in the Swiss Alps.

The measurements there, as at numerous other ground stations, are based on recording two wavelengths of sunlight. Ozone absorbs sunlight at one of the wavelengths, so the relative strength of the two wavelengths is an indication of how much of the gas is in the atmosphere. The 1983 average was the lowest in 60 years. If that was entirely caused by material from El Chichon, the level should be returning to normal, but it is not, said F. Sherwood Rowland of the University of California at Irvine.

Dr. Heath, however, said there were other possible explanations. The decrease could be linked to the sunspot cycle, now near a minimum. According to a study by NASA scientists, the chemical re-

actions that produce stratospheric ozone are stimulated by a form of ultraviolet radiation that becomes weak when sunspots are fewest.

Nor is it clear, Dr. Heath said, whether the antarctic readings manifest a local change in atmospheric circulation, rather than a global depletion. The condition of the winter atmosphere over Antarctica is not matched anywhere else. The polar night, remains highly stable and becomes extremely cold. Then, when spring comes to the Southern Hemisphere about October, it is suddenly bathed in sunlight and, it is hypothesized, ozone depletion runs at full speed.

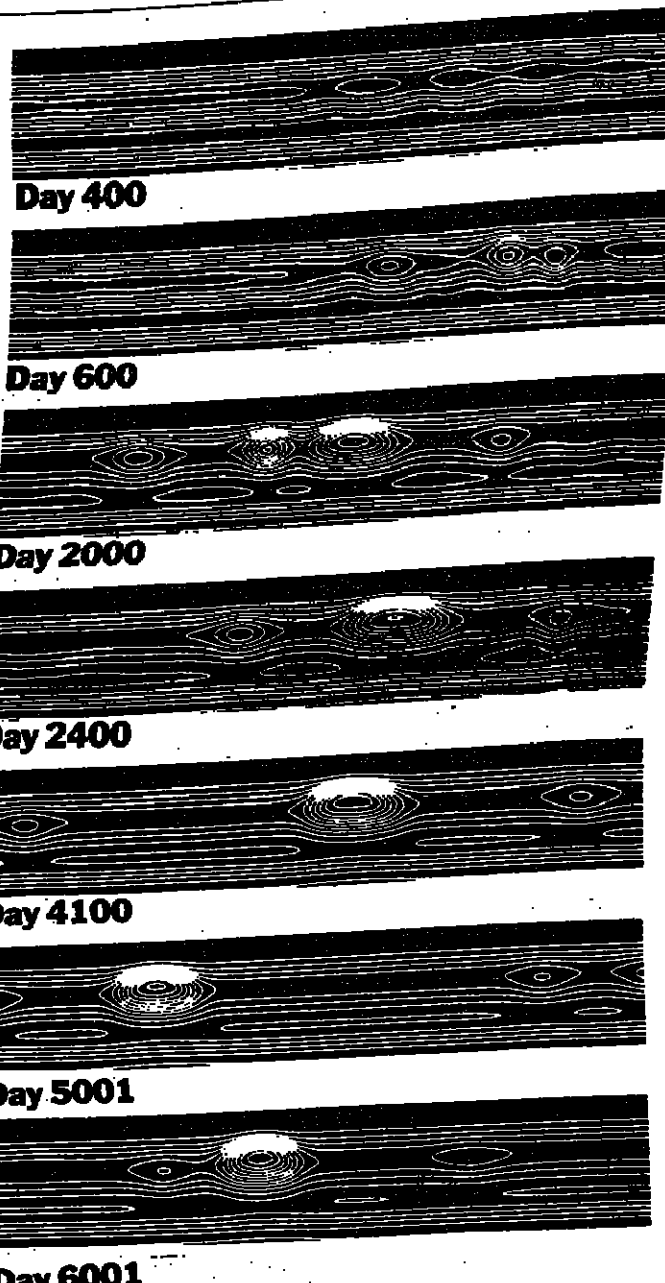
According to observations at Halley Bay in Antarctica, "comparable effects should not be expected in the Northern Hemisphere where the winter stratospheric vortex is less cold and less stable," J. C. Farman, B. G. Gardiner and J. D. Shanklin reported in the British journal Nature.

FLUOROCARBONS, long believed to be the culprit in ozone depletion, are responsible for the newly observed loss, scientists of the British Antarctic Survey contend, based on observations conducted since 1957 at Halley Bay. Dr. Rowland, who with Mario J. Molina and Harold Johnston, first warned of such a danger in 1974, agrees.

In 1980 a committee of the National Academy of Sciences concluded that the projected ozone depletion, through increased ultraviolet radiation, could increase skin cancer, curtail crop production and destroy the larvae of some marine organisms. A 16-percent ozone reduction, it said, would probably produce thousands of cases a year of melanoma, the most lethal skin cancer.

In 1977 a ban was imposed on fluorocarbons as spray-can propellants, but it became evident that the ozone varies in response to a variety of interacting natural and human influences. By 1984 an academy report estimated ozone reduction, due to fluorocarbons, at only 2 percent to 4 percent.

An annual 20-percent increase in the atmospheric content of bromine compounds that also endanger the ozone layer has been reported by a group from the Max Planck Institute for Aeronomy in Lindau, West Germany. Their instruments were lifted 15 miles (24 kilometers) above southern France by balloon in the autumns of 1982, 1983 and 1984. Production of such compounds appears to be increasing rapidly.



Computer model by Gareth Williams and R. John Wilson. Computer simulations show how a vortex of swirling gas can form over a period of time from small perturbations.

IN BRIEF

Multiple Sclerosis Clue Discovered

NEW YORK (AP) — Researchers have discovered a virus in blood and brain fluids from multiple sclerosis patients in Sweden and Florida that they say might be a cause of the disease. The virus, which has not been identified, is similar to HTLV-1, a virus that causes an unusual form of human leukemia.

Multiple sclerosis attacks myelin, a kind of insulation surrounding electrical nerve fibers, and causes the hardening, or sclerosis, of nerve cells. Details of the research are being published in the British journal Nature.

Elaine DeFreitas, an immunologist at the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia, said: "We are not claiming — because we do not have the data to support the fact — that this is the cause of multiple sclerosis. We can only say that it seems clear from our data that the virus's nucleic acid is associated with 36 percent of the patients we've looked at."

AMA Gives Saccharin a Green Light

CHICAGO (UPI) — Saccharin, which the Food and Drug Administration tried to ban in 1977 because Canadian studies linked it to bladder cancer in rats, appears to be safe for use by humans, the American Medical Association says.

Numerous studies on several other species, including humans, have shown no link between saccharin and cancer of any kind, the AMA's Council on Scientific Affairs concluded in a report in the Journal of the AMA.

"However, the AMA is not implying that it condones the use of saccharin," the report continued. It urged careful consideration of use by children and pregnant women, monitoring for possible adverse effects in all users and a continued search for an "ideal" sweetener.

Bedpans Fall Into Official Disfavor

DALLAS (WP) — A recent study by health professionals at the University of Texas Health Science Center here concludes that "there simply is no need (for most patients) to use a bedpan rather than a bedside commode."

A nurse clinical specialist, Lynda Lane, and her co-author, Elizabeth Winslow, director of nursing education at Methodist Medical Center, drew the conclusion from a study of 95 people, including healthy volunteers, general medical hospital patients and 26 people recuperating from heart attacks.

Tests showed that using the bedpan raised heart rate, blood pressure and oxygen consumption far more than using the commode, contrary to beliefs 100 years ago when the bedpan was introduced to conserve a convalescing patient's energy. Bedpans are still the device of choice for patients in traction, however.

Features in Earth's Interior Charted

LONDON (NYT) — British researchers have charted features of the Earth's interior to a depth of almost 70 miles (113 kilometers) beneath the sea north of Scotland. Using shock waves and receivers towed underwater behind a research vessel, they believe they have traced "the deepest and most continuous structures imaged in the upper mantle."

The mantle is the region of the Earth beneath the crust and surrounding the liquid core. Its boundary with the crust is the "Moho," or Mohorovicic discontinuity. The Cambridge University group's most exciting discovery, according to a report in the journal Nature, is a feature sloping down to the east, designated "the Flannan thrust."

It originates in the lower crust, cuts through the Moho and may extend beyond the depth of the survey. It lies in a transition zone between the continental-type crust of Britain and that typical of the North Sea. It could have formed, the authors suggest, as a result of compression during the collision of North America with Europe several hundred million years ago, or by subsequent tension as the two land masses pulled apart.

Operation for Stroke Called Useless

BOSTON (AP) — A brain operation that has been performed on stroke victims for nearly two decades is virtually worthless and may even do more harm than good, a \$9-million, nine-year international study concludes. The extracranial-intracranial arterial bypass joins an artery outside the skull to one on the inside to reroute blood around narrowed blood vessels.

Dr. H. J. M. Barnett, a neurologist at University Hospital in London, Ontario, who directed the study, estimated that the operation was performed on about 5,000 patients a year worldwide. "It's disappointing," he said of the results, published in the New England Journal of Medicine. "It was a procedure that showed promise."

Dr. Barnett said the operation might still be useful for some patients with aneurysms, weak spots in artery walls. Otherwise, he predicted, it will be largely abandoned. The study, financed by the U.S. National Institute for Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, was conducted in North America, Europe and Asia.

Research Gains in Leukemia Battle

ROTTERDAM (Reuters) — New techniques in the fight against leukemia, including better use of medicines and an improved method of bone marrow transplantation, have led to a rise in the percentage of cures, according to doctors and researchers at an international symposium here on acute leukemia.

Anton Hagenbeek, a leading Dutch hematologist, said cancer cells that had previously remained invisible in the blood after treatment could now be detected using laser technology and certain antibodies. This was a major advance, since such cells often cause the disease to recur, he said.

The chance of a cure for children under 15 with lymphatic leukemia has risen to 70 percent, from 50 percent three years ago, reports at the conference said, while the chance of a cure for adults rose from 15 percent to 40 percent.

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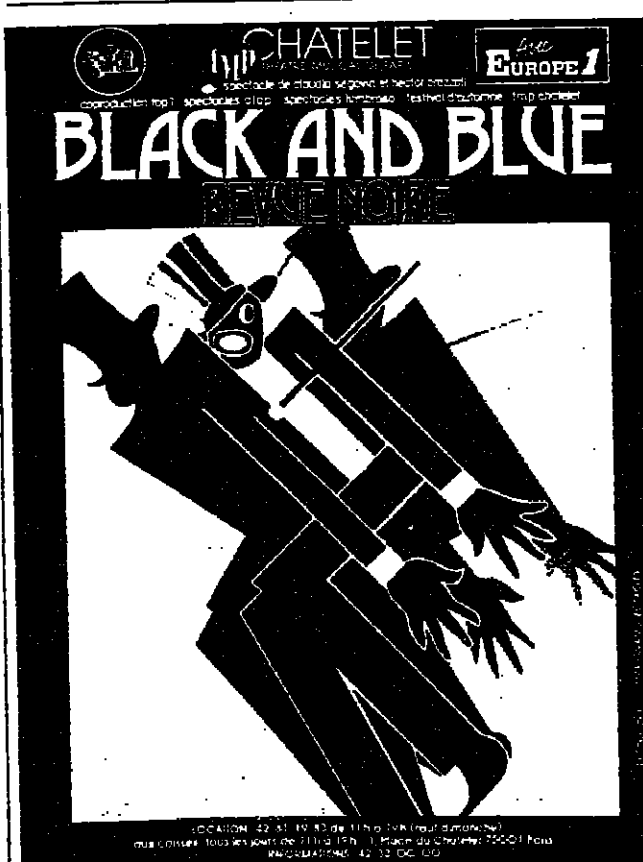
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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES COMPANY, INC.
AMERICAN EXPRESS PLAZA NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

October 28, 1985

Dear Steve:

I want to thank you -- and every person in our organization -- for the truly extraordinary contribution you made to your city in the hours and days immediately following the earthquake.

The reports we received of the efforts of American Express employees show a personal dedication that is above and beyond the call of duty.

We have a very long history at American Express of "being there to help." Our archives are filled with a century's worth of examples of how our people helped people in need. And we hope it will be a very long time before we are faced with another trial on the order of the Mexico City earthquake.

But you have proven, once again, that whatever the circumstances, we will be there to help. We are extremely grateful. And proud.

Sincerely,

Mr. Stephen B. Friedman
Sr. Vice President and General Manager
American Express T&S, Inc.
Avenue Patriotismo 635
Col. Ciudad de Los Deportes
Delegación Benito Juárez
MEXICO CITY, D.F. MEXICO 03710

An American Express Company

Gabriela Martínez Reding, Emmanuel Martínez Resendiz, César Aarón Martínez Toral, José F. Martínez Velázquez, Angeles Martínez Valencia, Adrián Martínez Corona, Ana María Maza Sánchez, Hilda Maza Ugaldé, Gabino McGregor Acevedo, Virginia V. Meade Osorio, Federico Medina Loza, Oscar Medina Pérez, Guadalupe Méjia Moncada, Francisco

Laura Menchaga Velázquez, Enrique Méndez Anaya, María del Carmen Mendoza Avila, María de Lourdes Mendoza Domínguez, Yolanda Mendoza Esquivel, Gloria Mendoza Hernández, María del Carmen Mendoza Martínez, Alvaro Mendoza Ramos, José Méndez Revilla, Odette Méndez Simonin, Peña María Menéndez López, María del Carmen Mercado Bohigas, Elvira Menic Murillo, Gregorio Meza Carbajal, Alicia Meza Casas, Marcela Mezquita Concha, Berenice Millán Hernández, Fernando Miranda Barrera, Silvia Miranda Guasti, Néstor Miranda Luna, Ricardo Miranda Rodríguez, Patricia Miranda Rodríguez, Jorge Moctezuma Martínez, María Eugenia Molina López, José Manuel Molina Rivera, Erika Molinar Pineda, Joaquín Mondragón Hernández, Feliciano Montero Ortiz, Carlos Montero Sánchez, Lily Montes de Oca Fois, Bárbara Mora Hernández, Alejandro Morales Camacho, Eduardo Morales Gámez, Héctor Morales García, Sergio Morales Hernández, María Marcela Morales Portas, Jorge Enrique Morales Rojas, Roberto Morales Ruiz, Carlos Morales Sánchez, Germán Morales Trejo, Jacobo Morán Martínez, María de la Luz Moreno Mosqueda, Concepción Muñoz Zepeda, Alejandro F. Muguerza Limón, David Murillo Areola, María de Lourdes Murueta Alvarez, Consuelo Najera Ahumada, Esteban Nava Terán, Rocío Navarro Murillo, Gabriel Nolasco Olvera, Alvaro Noyola Torres, Abel Ocampo Salas, Eduardo Ochoa de la Torre, Ma. del Carmen Olea Espinoza, Pamela Oliver Foster, José Roberto Olvera Rios, Francisco Olvera Santamaría, Araceli Olvera Sereno, Andrés Ortega Calvo, Claudia Teresa Ortega Kegel, Ernesto Ortega Méjia Moncada, Francisco Muñoz, Enrique Ortiz Ramírez, Silvia Ortiz Ramírez, Armando Ortiz Rodríguez, Claudio Osorio Navarrete, Rubén Osorio Nava, Ana P. Osuna Echeverría, Cándido Pacheco Castro, Oscar Palacios Hernández, Clanssa Pamplona Salazar, Concepción Paniagua Hernández, Eduardo A. Parra Mitchell, María Eugenia Pabos Sánchez, Ana Patricia Paulín Domínguez, Mónica Paz Rodríguez, Isabel Peñañoza Moreno, Josefina Pech Ausin, Silvia Pedraza Menabrito, Javier Peimbert Márquez, Jaime Perales Hernández, Carlos Perea López, Manuel Jesús Pérez Castro, Víctor Pérez Cervantes, Edmundo Pérez de Cobos, Rodolfo Pérez González, Federico José Pérez Herrera, Víctor Manuel Pérez Mendoza, Ileana Araceli Pérez Morben, Luz Ma. Pérez Noriega, Celia Pérez Sanvicente Ruiz, Patricia Perusquia Martínez, Arnulfo Picasso Rivera, José Luis Pimentel Arroyo, Ismael Pimentel García, Gisela S. Pineda Peregrina, Elvira Pinillos López Paliza, Beatriz Pinillos López Paliza, Juanita Pintos Vázquez, Sandy G. Piqué, Francisco E. Porras Galindo, Margarita Porcillo Castrejón, Jorge Prado Suárez, Hugo Armando Prado Suárez, Jorge Pratz Castañeda, Esther María Pujol Ortiz, Lucía Pulido, José Antonio Pulido Torres, Alejandro Quevedo Sequi, Carmen Quezada Gómez, Eréndira Quiñones Benítez, Amelia Quintero Cruz, Emma Alicia Rabiela Pineda, Francisco Ramírez Balderras, Raúl Ramírez Hernández, Guadalupe Ramírez Martínez, Laura A. Ramírez Meza, Hugo Ramírez Rodríguez, Jesús Ramírez Vela, Clara Ramos Dafonseca, Mónica P. Ramos Leos, Araceli Rangel García, Carolina A. Rangel Serralde, Florencia L. Raya Gamino, Roberto Recillas Salcedo, Elvia C. Rentería García, Pedro Retuerta Gutiérrez, Porfirio Reyes Casasola, Mima A. Reyes Meza, Hugo Reza Torres, Alberto Rico López, Ma. de Lourdes Rico Valiente, Magdalena Riosas González, Rosa María Rivas García, Mario R. 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Thank you to the 701 people in our Mexico City offices.
You upheld one of the great traditions of American Express.
People helping people.

We wrote this letter of thanks to our employees in our Mexico City offices for rising above and beyond the call of duty during the recent earthquake.

At American Express, we have a tradition of being there when we're needed. A tradition that goes back nearly a century and a half. And we think it's important to thank the people who have continued this tradition. People who have gone above and beyond the call of duty.

Like Connie Flores, who visited her stranded Travel Service clients at their hotels, twice a day, helping in any way she could by arranging transportation to airports and rearranging flights.

And she wasn't the only one. While Connie was busy doing her part, others were busy doing theirs. By providing a block of rooms for American Express Cardmembers. By setting up a temporary office at the airport. By replacing lost American Express® Cards and Travelers Cheques. And by paying a personal visit to many hotels to make sure the Card continued to be welcomed throughout the crisis.

And people at our Coral Gables office operated a telex 24 hours a day. Enabling scores of people to learn whether their friends and relatives were safe.

American Express has many times bailed people out of trouble when there was no one else around to do it. When war broke out in Europe, both in 1914 and 1939, we got stranded travelers out any way we could. And back in 1933, when the U.S. Government closed the banks, we stayed open. Cashing Travelers Cheques and honoring Money Orders.

Our employees have long been known to go out of their way for people in need. Why just recently, one of our tour guides in Paris chased all over the city on her own time to find a diabetic woman who had left a purse containing her insulin on the bus.

The backbone of American Express is people helping people. And we'd like to thank those people who upheld this marvelous tradition.



Cards



Travelers Cheques



Travel Service



TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES
An American Express company

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Boeing	128 1/2	127 3/4	127 3/4	+ 1/4	
IBM	127 1/2	126 3/4	126 3/4	+ 1/4	
AT&T	126 1/2	125 3/4	125 3/4	+ 1/4	
General Electric	125 1/2	124 3/4	124 3/4	+ 1/4	
Johnson & Johnson	124 1/2	123 3/4	123 3/4	+ 1/4	
Merck	123 1/2	122 3/4	122 3/4	+ 1/4	
Amgen	122 1/2	121 3/4	121 3/4	+ 1/4	
Amgen	121 1/2	120 3/4	120 3/4	+ 1/4	
Amgen	120 1/2	119 3/4	119 3/4	+ 1/4	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1432.48	1429.79	1429.79	- 2.69	
Trans	1431.01	1428.32	1428.32	- 2.69	
Comp	578.95	576.19	576.19	- 2.76	

NYSE Index					
Composite	High	Previous	Close	Change	
Industries	114.99	113.79	113.79	- 1.20	
Transp.	120.07	118.81	118.81	- 1.26	
Utilities	99.41	98.16	98.16	- 1.25	
Finance	124.49	123.23	123.23	- 1.26	

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Advanced	1432.48	1429.79	1429.79	- 2.69	
Declined	1431.01	1428.32	1428.32	- 2.69	
Unchanged	578.95	576.19	576.19	- 2.76	
New High					
New Low					

AMEX Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New High	New Low	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	

NASDAQ Index					
Composite	High	Previous	Close	Change	
Industries	114.99	113.79	113.79	- 1.20	
Transp.	120.07	118.81	118.81	- 1.26	
Utilities	99.41	98.16	98.16	- 1.25	
Finance	124.49	123.23	123.23	- 1.26	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Boeing	128 1/2	127 3/4	127 3/4	+ 1/4	
IBM	127 1/2	126 3/4	126 3/4	+ 1/4	
AT&T	126 1/2	125 3/4	125 3/4	+ 1/4	
General Electric	125 1/2	124 3/4	124 3/4	+ 1/4	
Johnson & Johnson	124 1/2	123 3/4	123 3/4	+ 1/4	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1432.48	1429.79	1429.79	- 2.69	
Trans	1431.01	1428.32	1428.32	- 2.69	
Comp	578.95	576.19	576.19	- 2.76	

NYSE Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New High	New Low	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Nov. 12	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7
25,211	25,211	25,211	25,211	25,211	25,211
25,211	25,211	25,211	25,211	25,211	25,211
25,211	25,211	25,211	25,211	25,211	25,211
25,211	25,211	25,211	25,211	25,211	25,211

Standard & Poor's Index					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New High	New Low	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	

AMEX Sales					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New High	New Low	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	

AMEX Stock Index					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New High	New Low	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	
315	315	315	315	315	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Boeing	128 1/2	127 3/4	127 3/4	+ 1/4	
IBM	127 1/2	126 3/4	126 3/4	+ 1/4	
AT&T	126 1/2	125 3/4	125 3/4	+ 1/4	
General Electric	125 1/2	124 3/4	124 3/4	+ 1/4	
Johnson & Johnson	124 1/2	123 3/4	123 3/4	+ 1/4	

Stocks Turn Lower on NYSE

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower late Wednesday in moderately active trading, although blue-chip issues had trimmed earlier losses.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 2.17, to 1,431.42 an hour before the close, and

declined led advances by a 4-3 ratio. Volume was 91.9 million shares, down from 147.4 million in the same period Tuesday.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Jon Groveman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., said investors were using a "mild sell-off" in the bond market as an excuse to take profits.

"The market has come a long way in a very short period of time, and it's very normal for it to be subject to some profit-taking," he said. "Nothing goes on forever."

Despite recent record-breaking gains in stocks, Mr. Groveman said, "plenty of healthy skepticism" remains. Only in the last one or two days has the apparent character of the market changed to include strength in secondary issues, he said.

Hugh Johnson, head of the investment-policy committee at First Albany, said the market was undergoing a bit of profit-taking and also stepping back to take a look at what is going on. He said the bond market was struggling a bit as yields on long-term Treasury bonds dip closer to 10 percent.

"The credit markets have been the primary drive behind what the stock market has done and when they stop rallying, the stock market stops," Mr. Johnson said.

Beatrice was near the top of the active list and higher.

Among blue chips, IBM was unchanged at 135 1/2. AT&T was easier, General Electric was ahead, Chevron was off a bit and Dow Chemical was down a fraction.

Ford, General Motors and Chrysler all were gaining.

F.W. Woolworth was up. The company reported its third-quarter earnings rose to \$1.20 a share from 82 cents a year ago.

The financial sector, which has helped lead the market up, was slightly easier. Phibro-Salomon was off a bit.

Capital Cities Communications was off fractionally after climbing 7 1/2 Tuesday. Among other media issues, CBS was slightly lower.

On the Amex, active issues included Dome Petroleum, BAT Industries and Home Group.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High Low	Close	Chg.
24 1/2	24 1/4	AAR	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AGS	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMC	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMR	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMT	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMX	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMZ	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMN	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMJ	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMK	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High Low	Close	Chg.
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMT	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMX	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMZ	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMN	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMJ	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMK	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AML	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMM	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMN	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMO	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High Low	Close	Chg.
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMT	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMX	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMZ	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMN	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMJ	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMK	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AML	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMM	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMN	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMO	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High Low	Close	Chg.
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMT	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMX	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMZ	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMN	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMJ	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMK	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AML	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMM	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMN	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMO	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High Low	Close	Chg.
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMT	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMX	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMZ	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMN	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMJ	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMK	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AML	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMM	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMN	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMO	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High Low	Close	Chg.
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24 1/2	24 1/4	AMX	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMZ	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMN	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMJ	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMK	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AML	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMM	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMN	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMO	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High Low	Close	Chg.
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24 1/2	24 1/4	AMN	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMJ	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMK	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AML	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMM	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMN	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	AMO	1.25	10 1/2	24 1/4	+ 1/4

Statistics Index

AMEX prices P. 14
NYSE prices P. 14
NYSE bid/ask P. 14
NYSE volume P. 14
NYSE OTC stock P. 14
NYSE other markets P. 14
Earnings reports P. 13
Filing rate notes P. 9
Gold markets P. 9
Interest rates P. 9
Market summary P. 8
Options P. 10
OTC stock P. 10
Other markets P. 14

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

Dow Blue Chips Charge Ahead in Market's Surge

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

NEW YORK — Charge! Flags flying and sabers slashing, those big capitalization blue-chip stocks that dominate the Dow Jones average have been thundering ahead on the stock market. As Laszlo Birinyi Jr., of Salomon Brothers observes: "A lot of the troops aren't following the generals yet."

In the Dow's surge to new highs on Monday, he added, the 30 industrial stocks in the average accounted for 12 percent of the volume on the New York Stock Exchange, against an average of 8 percent over the past eight months. That occurred even as the broader S&P 500 and NYSE composite indexes rose to all-time highs.

And last week, while the Dow was positioning itself for Monday's big offensive by advancing 34 points, more stocks in the over-the-counter market — 706 — touched new lows than the 617 that reached new highs.

Mr. Birinyi, while not particularly impressed with the market's backbone, sees a "massive" amount of firepower available to Wall Street, largely generated by corporate stock repurchases, mergers and leveraged buyouts, totaling close to \$100 billion.

Moreover, he thinks the big guns of the institutional investors, so far outmaneuvered by the market again in 1985, will be trained on stocks as the year's end approaches in an effort to polish their performance records.

"But it's a dilemma for them," he said. "Do you buy a stock like Merck, up so strongly, or a Schlumberger, that's done nothing."

His advice is to stick with the battle plan that has been successful this year, namely to "buy strength"—buy the new high list and sell the new lows.

THE FACT that well-known names have been dominating the most-active list is cited by Robert Stovall, president of Stovall-Twenty-First Advisers, as proof that the heavy action on Wall Street has involved the Dow-type stocks.

He thinks those stocks are moving partly because of the "renewed hope" for stronger corporate earnings. "If you think a pickup in earnings is coming, the place to be on Wall Street is in stocks sensitive to the economy—and the giants live in the Dow 30," he said, noting that about 15 percent of the U.S. gross national product is represented by stocks in the index.

Frank Korih, market watcher at Shearson Lehman-American Express, observed that the relatively low number of stocks on the new high list as the Dow marches forward shows "thinness" in the advance. New highs have been about 100 stocks lower a day than they were during the last market rally in July, he noted.

"It shows that much of the damage to the market since summer hasn't been undone," he said. "The average stock still has not gone above its July peak."

Yet he thinks "real broadening" is developing on Wall Street, witnessed by the big margin of advancing stocks over declining ones this week.

But he sees no evidence that individual investors have left their rearward positions. While Shearson's institutional business has tripled this year, he said, the firm's retail accounts, second largest in the industry, have suffered net liquidation in 1985.

"That shows why the secondary issues are still so weak, those \$5 to \$20 stocks the small investors tend to buy."

Mr. Korih said he was surprised that the current rally had come this far. "1,450 is probably as high as I can see it going," he said.

"While I don't expect the stock market to roll over and die here, it is extremely overbought and needs some rebuilding. I (Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

VW Posts 24% Rise in Its Net Swings to Profit in 9-Month Span

By Warren Giedler

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG on Wednesday reported a sharp increase in its third-quarter earnings and is expected to double net profit this year.

VW, West Germany's largest automaker, said third-quarter net rose 24 percent from a year earlier, to 143 million Deutsche marks (\$54.5 million), from 115 million.

World group sales in the latest period totaled 1.63 billion DM, up 15 percent from 1.01 billion in the year-earlier period.

The strong profit expectations for the full year were prompted by VW's turnaround in world group results to a net profit of 424 million DM in the first nine months from a 47-million-DM loss a year earlier.

For the whole of 1984, the company earned 228 million DM. Nine-month sales climbed 20 percent to 38.63 billion DM from 32.29 billion DM a year earlier.

World group sales benefited from strong foreign demand, VW said. Company officials said they expect 1985 revenue for the VW-Audi group to reach 52 billion DM, compared with 45.67 billion in 1984.

An auto industry analyst at a major West German company bank said VW's third-quarter earnings exceeded their expectations by some 20 million DM, putting the group squarely on course for a record year. Earnings for 1985, the analyst said, could easily show a gain of more than 150 percent.

"Considering that VW's fourth quarter traditionally has been its strongest, we could see VW's full-year net earnings rise to 530 million DM to 600 million DM this year," the analyst added.

Higher volume sales to export markets, particularly the United States, have accounted for the bulk of VW's surge in profit this year. In the first nine months, foreign sales rose 18.5 percent to 1.22 million units, while domestic sales rose only 3.6 percent to 525,000 cars.

"We're convinced VW-Audi will be the clear European market leader in 1986," Sanjay Dabney, an analyst at London-based Data Resources Inc., said. "This year, VW will probably pull just ahead of Fiat as market leader, but next year the gap will widen as VW continues to increase both market penetration and volume in important European markets," he added.

Volkswagen's shares on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange closed Wednesday down 1.10 DM, to 415 DM.

The Big Mac Arrives in Mexico

McDonald's Sees Market for More Expansion

By William Stockton

MEXICO CITY — McDonald's Big Mac came to Mexico this month, causing traffic jams as hundreds of Mexicans lined up to buy hamburgers, but with chili sauce instead of ketchup.

As police managed traffic, customers lined up 15 deep at the counter and waited upward of an hour outside on the land of business for the first McDonald's in Mexico.

More than three years of planning went into this inaugural, including the creation of a supply system based entirely in Mexico that provides everything from russet potatoes for the french fries to chocolate-chip cookies.

The opening came at a time when the granddaddy of fast-food chains was so insistent it sell into the American landscape that it is increasingly looking to other countries for growth.

Mexico, one of Latin America's most populous nations (more than 75 million people), where many are already familiar with McDonald's Corp.'s golden arches and other Americana, seemed a natural for the chain's expansion. McDonald's already has restaurants in Panama, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Brazil.

Robert Keyser, a McDonald's spokesman at the company's Oak Brook, Illinois, headquarters, said the company had not been in Mexico earlier because it had "an emphasis on other areas." While McDonald's is in more than 30 countries around the world, it has concentrated on



The McDonald's that opened this month in Mexico City.

Japan, West Germany, Australia and Britain.

There are several outlets in the works in Mexico. A second restaurant is to open in the fashionable Polanco section of Mexico City in December, and a third is under construction in Monterrey, a major industrial city 400 miles (650 kilometers) to the north.

Mexico represents a large potential market for McDonald's, said Patrick J. Flynn, a company senior vice president in charge of Latin American operations. But he added, "We'll take it one step at a time here."

A potential problem is prices. Although McDonald's may offer a budget meal for the American

Delay Planned In Resumption Of Tin Trading

Reuters

LONDON — The London Metal Exchange, bowing to pressure from bankers and metals brokers, decided Wednesday to extend its suspension of tin trading to allow more time to put together a rescue package for the industry, metals traders said.

The decision to postpone next Monday's reopening followed a meeting Tuesday night at the Bank of England at which traders were briefed on a refinancing package being proposed by about 35 banks to rescue the International Tin Council. Traders said the package could total \$900 million (\$1.25 billion).

Tin trading on the LME was suspended Oct. 24 after the International Tin Council, a group of producing and consuming countries that was the biggest buyer in the market, ran out of funds.

Impatient with the lack of progress in ending the crisis, the LME said last week that it would resume tin trading next Monday although industry sources feared that reopening the market without a financing package might send tin prices plummeting.

Given the ITC's repeated failure to guarantee its obligations to creditors and tin traders, estimated at almost a £1 billion, all the parties agreed that the LME's Monday deadline was unrealistic. It is now believed that the sums of money involved are so large that the ITC's 22 governments will still not be able to make final decisions when it meets Thursday.

Adam Ridley, a spokesman for the group of 16 financial institutions that are creditors of the International Tin Council, said Wednesday afternoon that the group was prepared to propose a financing package that would involve more banks.

"We are working on proposals that would involve some kind of large facility in which other banks would take part," he said. He said no structure had been determined.

CBS ran up its debt in warding off a takeover bid by Mr. Turner's Atlanta-based Turner Broadcasting System Inc.

It announced a \$300-million "asset disposition program" on July 3 in conjunction with an offer to repurchase 21 percent of its outstanding stock.

The largest of the asset sales reflected in the third-quarter loss, Mr. Wyman said, was CBS Toys. It represented a loss of \$114.6 million, net of taxes.

Discontinuance of theatrical film operations, including an interest in Tri-Star Pictures, resulted in a third-quarter loss of \$21.1 million, net of taxes.

He said, however, that "initially, substantial cash flow would be needed." He said the ITC owes \$352 million to the group of 16.

Mr. Ridley said a financing package could include extension of the original \$352-million credit, a short-term facility to unwind forward contracts and a longer-term facility with a definite term. He said any solution would require the ITC's member governments to accept

responsibility for past and future losses and financing needs.

He said that, should the group of 16 be unable to work out a solution with the ITC, the ITC could be put in default, although that would be "way down the line."

He also said there was need for speed in finding a solution.

The pressure on the tin community to end the crisis quickly was increased when the government-owned MMC Metals of Malaysia, one of world's largest tin-producing countries, announced earlier this week that it was suspending its LME dealings.

Nearly 100 mines in Malaysia have closed, temporarily putting about 4,000 miners out of work.

Crisis Shows Dangers in Price Support

By David Axtell

LONDON — The failure of the International Tin Council to act quickly to resolve the world's tin crisis has exposed potential hazards facing all international agreements designed to stabilize commodity prices, according to analysts and diplomats.

The International Tin Agreement is the oldest of such pacts and has enjoyed the reputation of being the most successful.

But the current chaos in the tin market, triggered when the council ran out of funds to continue propping up prices above free market levels, highlights how difficult it is for such agreements to resist the laws of supply and demand for long.

International commodity pacts are coming under closer international scrutiny. The United States under President Ronald Reagan has grown increasingly lukewarm toward the idea of tinkering with market prices.

But analysts say neither commodity consuming nor producing countries would benefit from the vacuum and rapid loss of good will that could follow the demise of such attempts at international cooperation.

The main lesson to be drawn from the tin crisis is that any type of commodity pact is only as strong (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates					Nov. 13
	£	D.M.	S.F.	U.S.	
Amsterdam	2.39	47.93	112.44	1.0440	8.25
Brussels	25.76	74.82	105.75	6.29	29.92
Frankfurt	1.0107	1.78	3.73	20.85	1.01
London	1.00	1.93	4.06	20.85	1.00
Milan	1.7620	2.8570	10.20	21.41	59.74
New York	0.702	2.61	N.Q.	1.7610	2.945
Paris	2.93	2.93	3.66	4.01	3.16
Tokyo	204.65	209.1	76.0	25.75	1.42
Zurich	2.1118	3.690	12.05	24.92	1.0214
1 ECU	0.3456	0.5490	2.2039	1.4708	0.4494
1 DM	0.5163	1.00	1.93	1.9739	0.5163

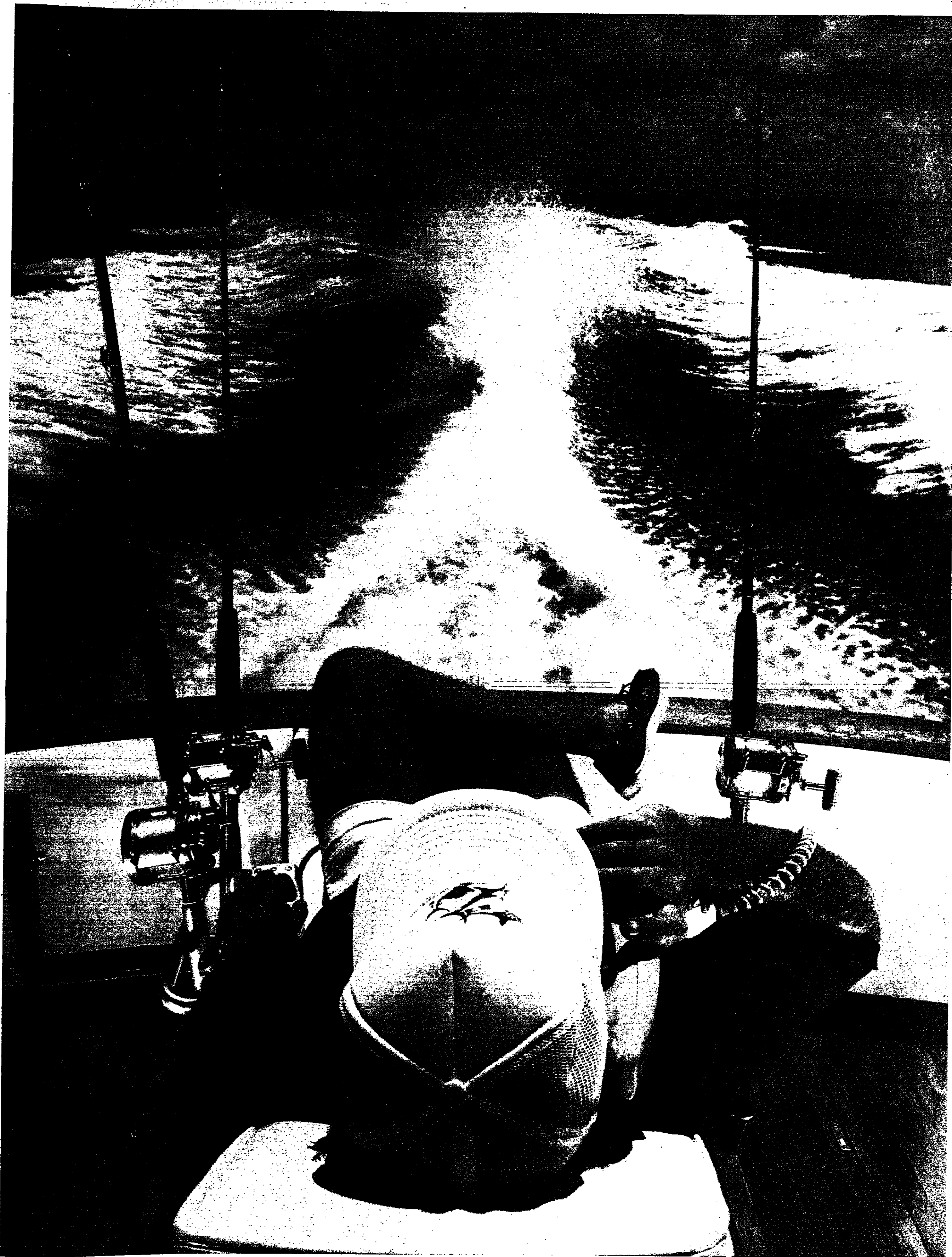
Closings in London and Zurich. Italics in other European currencies New York.

(*) Commercial Rates: (d) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (\$) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (x) Units of 10,000 (x) not available. N.A.: not available.

(*) The New one pound = \$1.53 U.S.

Other Dollar Values			
Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.	Currency per U.S.
Australia, 1.5207	Swedish krona, 490.10	West. mark, 7.857	Swiss franc, 2.00
Austrian sch., 16.26	Thai baht, 154.25	West. krona, 7.857	Swiss krona, 1.680
Belgian franc, 20.36	Yen, 236.00	Yen, 236.00	Yen, 236.00
Brazil cru., 0.7660	Yen, 236.00	Yen, 236.00	Yen, 236.00
Canadian \$, 1.3791	Yen, 236.00	Yen, 236.00	Yen, 236.00
Chinese yuan, 2.0115	Yen, 236.00	Yen, 236.00	Yen, 236.00
Dutch guilder, 2.2037	Yen, 236.00	Yen, 236.00	Yen, 236.00
East German mark, 1.25	Yen, 236.00	Yen, 236.00	Yen, 236.00

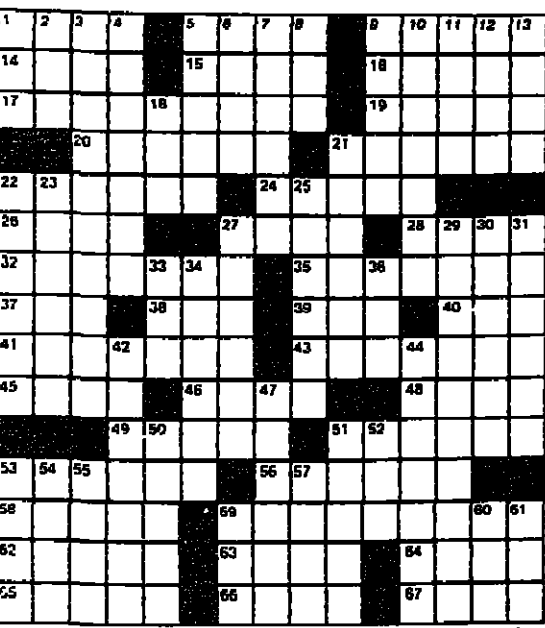
Tin Crisis Demonstrates Peril of Pacts



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SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE, page 15 11/14/85

ACROSS

1 Strain from pressure
5 The Mounties of Can.
14 "Desire," Stanwyck film
15 Out of the wild
16 Thin and tall
17 Seberg role: 1957
19 Shakespeare's "world"
20 Fleeces
21 Phrased
22 Scabbard
24 Grassy plain in Venezuela
26 Spruce
27 Indian nurse
28 Poet's foot
32 Brennan role
33 Supply with food
37 Cartoonist Gardner
38 Neither Dem. nor Rep.
39 Miscellaneous
40 Dr. J's league
41 Altogether
43 Took to task
45 Grate
46 Release
48 Kharoum's river

DOWN

1 Possesses
2 High note
3 K. Hepburn role: 1935
4 Protective gear
5 Javanese chief's title
6 Jumbled mass
7 Piddling
8 Stylograph, e.g.
9 Pyromaniac's crime
10 World Series winners: 1984
11 Word with pan or lock
12 Advantage
13 Stained
18 Vietnam offensive
21 Oahu maiden
22 Noisy one at 3 A.M.
23 E. Waugh book
25 Ritual wash basin
27 Full of elan
28 Russell role: 1958
30 Normand and Mercer
31 Epeists
33 Polyanthes
34 Guarantee
36 Diner or sleeper
42 Voiceless
44 Ringed
47 Boil down
50 Vigilant
51 Where the Amazon rises
52 A.A.A. abbr.
53 Hors d'oeuvre
54 Kind of ligament
57 Suffix with crime
59 Mark in curling
60 Urge
61 Integer

DENNIS THE MENACE



I MUST BE IN GOOD SHAPE! MY DAD SAYS I DON'T HAVE VERY MANY MILES ON ME!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOORB
PULIT
RECLEY
TORETT

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: DOWNY HAVOC CANDID OBLIGE
Answer: What scandal has to be—AD TO BE GOOD

WEATHER

EUROPE

Algarve 14 15 16 17
Amsterdam 10 11 12 13
Barcelona 10 11 12 13
Bern 10 11 12 13
Brussels 10 11 12 13
Bucharest 10 11 12 13
Copenhagen 10 11 12 13
Costa del Sol 10 11 12 13
Dubai 10 11 12 13
Edinburgh 10 11 12 13
Florence 10 11 12 13
Frankfurt 10 11 12 13
Geneva 10 11 12 13
Helsinki 10 11 12 13
London 10 11 12 13
Los Palmas 10 11 12 13
Lyon 10 11 12 13
Madrid 10 11 12 13
Moscow 10 11 12 13
Munich 10 11 12 13
Nice 10 11 12 13
Oaxaca 10 11 12 13
Paris 10 11 12 13
Prague 10 11 12 13
Reykjavik 10 11 12 13
Rome 10 11 12 13
Stockholm 10 11 12 13
Strasbourg 10 11 12 13
Tampa 10 11 12 13
Vienna 10 11 12 13
Worms 10 11 12 13
Zurich 10 11 12 13

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara 10 11 12 13
Beirut 10 11 12 13
Damascus 10 11 12 13
Jerusalem 10 11 12 13
Tel Aviv 10 11 12 13

OCEANIA

Auckland 10 11 12 13
Sydney 10 11 12 13

THURSDAY FORECAST - CHAMPEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy.

TEMP: 4-10 (10-20) LONDON: Cloudy. Temp: 4-10 (10-20) MADRID: Fair.

TEMP: 10-15 (10-20) NEW YORK: Partly Cloudy. Temp: 10-15 (10-20).

TEMP: 10-15 (10-20) PARIS: Cloudy. Temp: 10-15 (10-20) ROME: Cloudy.

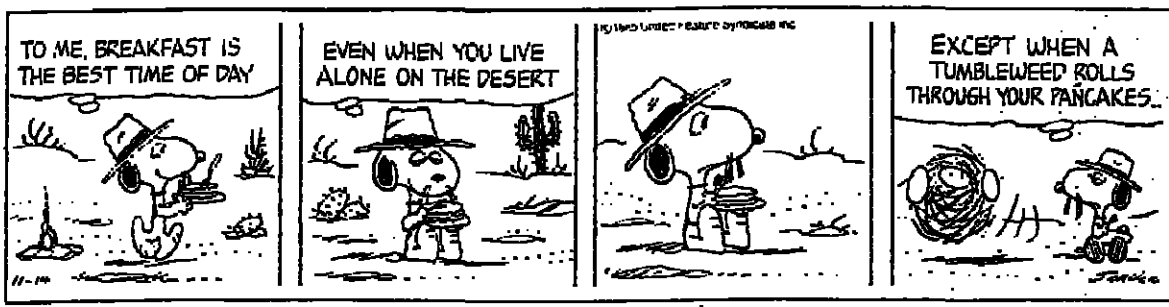
TEMP: 10-15 (10-20) SAN FRANCISCO: Cloudy. Temp: 10-15 (10-20).

TEMP: 10-15 (10-20) SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp: 10-15 (10-20) TOKYO: Fair.

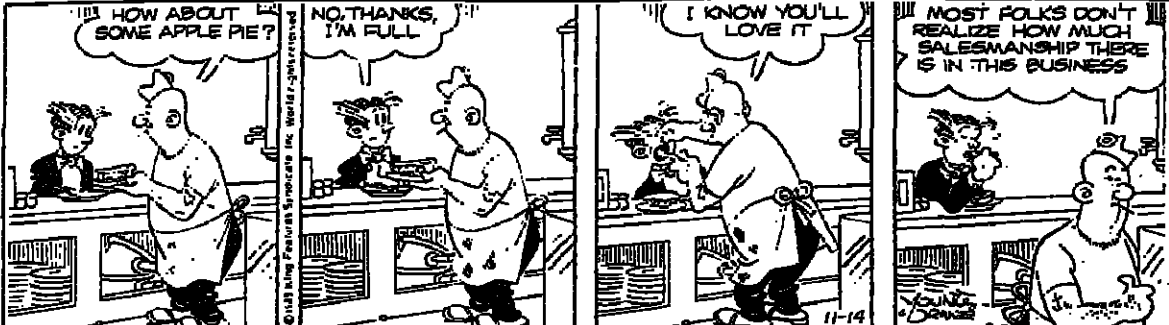
TEMP: 10-15 (10-20) WASHINGTON: Partly Cloudy. Temp: 10-15 (10-20).

TEMP: 10-15 (10-20) ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp: 10-15 (10-20).

PEANUTS



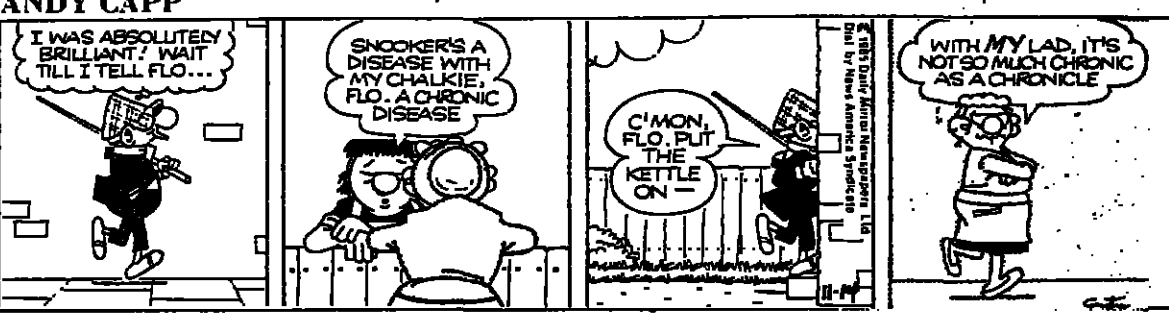
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



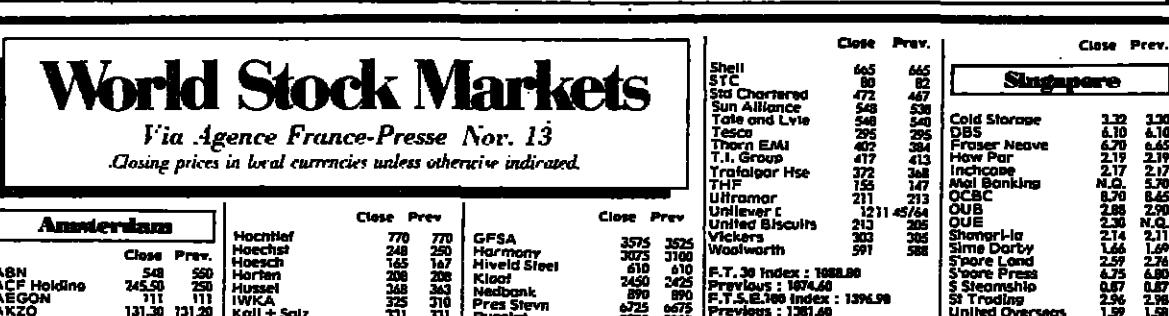
REX MORGAN



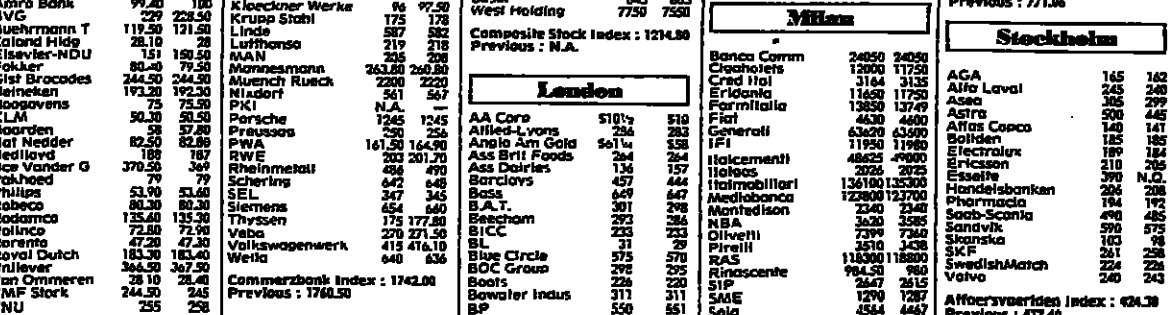
GARFIELD



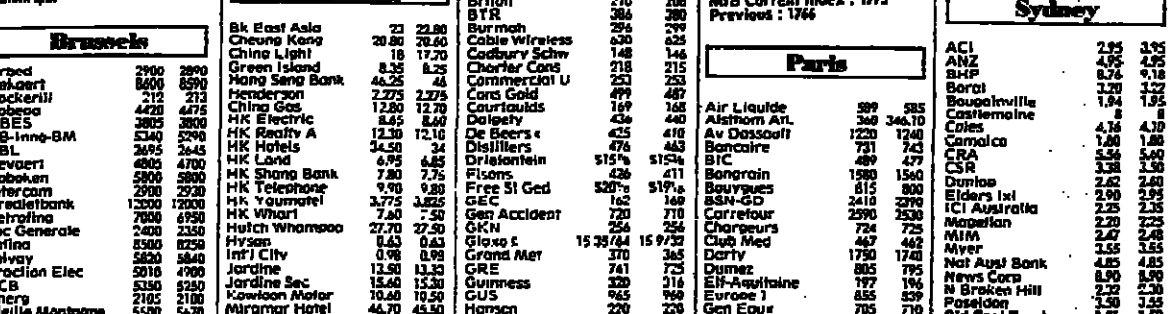
JIM DAVIS



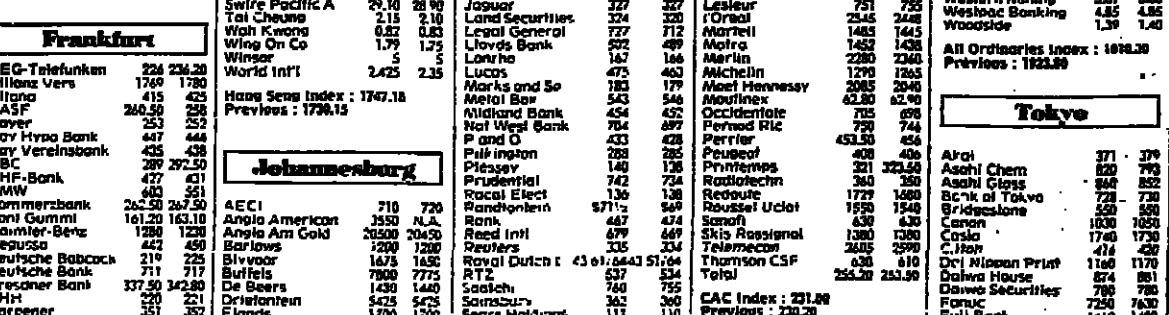
SPLUT



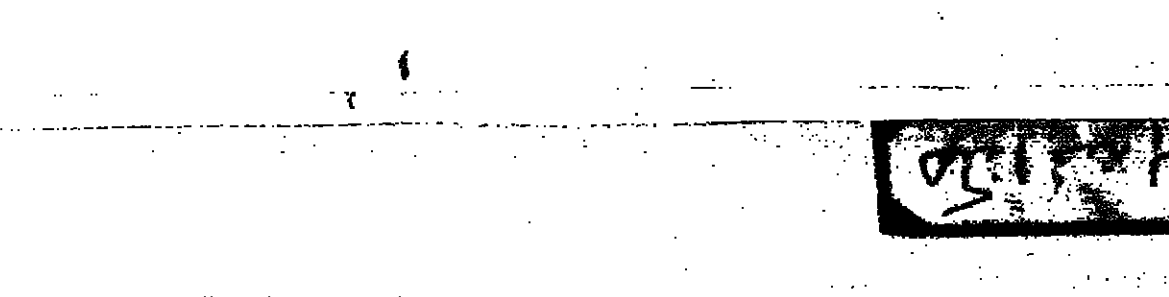
JIM DAVIS



JIM DAVIS



JIM DAVIS



BOOKS

BACK IN THE WORLD

Stories by Tobias Wolff. 221 pages. \$15.95.

Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Jonathan Penner

T OBIAS WOLFF knows a lot. He knows

about men and women and children, and

about America in its variety. His people are

kids, soldiers, wives, successful in business or

failed in art. They are devotees of love, of

drugs, of technology. Wolff's taste for experi-

ence seems, as a major writer's should seem,

promiscuous.

All 10 of these stories are told in the third

person. This narrative mode permits an exten-

sive view of even the central figure, which seems

to be why Wolff employs it. He is disinclined to

tell stories from the inside out, to present a

world through the thoughts and feelings of a

viewpoint character.

Instead, Wolff tries to create windows on the

soul through speech and action. In pure form,

that is the way of drama. In fiction it tends to

be awkward, artificial, inefficient and extraor-

dinarily difficult.

Yet at his best Wolff turns the handicap into

an added grace, making his method appear

easy or even inevitable. The central character

of "Coming Attractions," 15-year-old Jean,

works in a movie theater. After closing up for

the night, she is waiting alone for her boss to

come and drive her home.

We see inside her scarcely at all. But the

pathos of her life, and the heroism with which

she meets it, emerge through phone calls that

we hear her make, followed by a series of

inspired events.

This story, like several others collected here,

combines a traditional emphasis on character

with a contemporary looseness of plot. There is

no clear forward march, no resolution, no

comes-to-realize. Helpless to change her cir-

cumstances, Jean wages war within them. She

is an existential hero, who continues to act, no

matter how ineffectively or irrelevantly, and

thus to be. At the end, though nothing has

changed in her, something has in us.

"The Poor Are Always With Us," another

grand story, takes place among computer en-

gineers in Silicon Valley. The milieu is authentic:

protagonist and antagonist meet when they

bring their Porsche in for servicing. The auda-

cious plot turns on a wager, the consequences

of which change several lives. Here again, the

inner world is illuminated through word and

deed.

Other stories, less lustrous, shine in places

and parts. "The Missing Person" follows the

trajectory of Father Leo, who longed to be a

missionary in Alaska, as he sinks through level

below level of a demeaning career. He is spiri-

tual advisor to a gaggle of hip nuns—one a

disc jockey—who call him "Padre" or just

"Pod." Equally memorable is Krystal, the

heroine of "Desert Breakdown, 1968," who

loves the word "never" because it reminds her

of Beethoven shaking his fist at the heavens.

Still, many of these stories do not seem

adequately lit. Collectively, they show the lim-

its of what exterior signs can tell us of people's

brains and viscera. Only a partial humanity

percolates through action and speech. Not

even a writer as good as Wolff can eschew "the

thought" and "the fall" forever.

One sometimes feels, really, that the charac-

ters are aware of the reader's need for informa-

tion. At times the ostensible viewpoint charac-

ter becomes little more than a conveniently

placed eye and ear, used by the author to let us

eavesdrop on a story within a story.

In "Our Story Begins," a busboy walking

home from work stops at a coffeehouse. There

he overhears a story told by one patron to

another—a story that continues for nine

pages. Afterward, the busboy continues his walk

home. He has (so far as Wolff lets us know) no

response whatever to the overheard story. Any

connection between it and his own story is

obscure.

"Evolution," a close to generic story of four

friends gathering for cocaine and confessions,

lies at the nadir of this collection. The anecd-

otes are boring, the action thin. Yet even here,

Wolff does so much well that his gifts are

continually evident.

Those gifts are lavish. His ear is sharp for

every kind of speech. He can be very funny. He

can be lyrical. His people display confusion and

irrelevance—that odd blend of the me-

chanical and the random that we embrace as

free will. His decorative surfaces turn out to be

weight-bearing. His details, innocently plant-

ed, germinate. "Back in the World" is a striking

and an exciting collection by a writer unusually

fine.

Lautrec's Printmaking

In 1890s Featured by

Museum of Modern Art

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Museum of Modern

Art is showing a survey of Henri de Tou-

louse-Lautrec's printmaking in the 1890s, along

with a few important paintings.

Neither commercial art nor traditional "high

art," Lautrec's work was based on instanta-

neous and often ephemeral contact between

the artist and a large miscellaneous public.

Posters, theater program book jackets all

played their part. Lautrec was also prominent

among those who furthered the cause of the

"original print" in the 1890s, thanks in part to

rapid and revolutionary technical advances.

Many of his images, endlessly reprinted and

banalized, long ago lost their initial freshness,

going farther and farther downhill as the basic

idea turned up on postcards, 10-cent reproduc-

tions, placemats, cheap tin trays.

A print dealer from Düsseldorf, Wolfgang

Wittrock, approached the MOMA in 1980 af-

ter having occasion to study unblemished ex-

amples of prints that gave him a new idea of

the sensitivity of Lautrec's procedures. With

the cooperation of Herbert D. Schimmel, the

New York collector whose holdings of Lautrec

have no rival in private hands, and museums

and other private collectors, the visitor can

take a fresh look at Lautrec's work.

Riva Castelman, the museum's director of

prints and illustrated books, coordinated the

exhibition, which numbers more than 300

items and can be seen through Jan. 26. The

catalog costs \$60 in paperback, published by the

New York Graphic Society, and \$22.50 in

paperback at the museum.

The exhibition is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

on Thursdays and Fridays, and from 10 a.m.

to 6 p.m. on Saturdays. Admission is free.

For more information, call (212) 709-9500.

The exhibition is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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SPORTS

Knicks Get Past Suns, 103-93, in 'War of the Worst'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The game was billed as the War of the Worst, but New York Knicks Coach Hubie Brown begged to differ.

"We're doing about as well as can be expected considering what

NBA FOCUS

we have out on the floor," Brown said after the Knicks defeated victoryless Phoenix, 103-93, Tuesday night for their first victory of the National Basketball Association season. "We have five guys injured. There's nothing we can do about that."

As evidence that the Knicks are better than their 1-3 record, Brown points to a defense that has allowed fewer than 100 points per game and the loss of only two games by more than 10 points. The problem during the 20-game losing streak that ended against the Suns, Brown said, was a lack of offensive firepower, especially since the loss of Bernard King, whose knee injury occurred Tuesday after New York's last previous victory — on March 22.

"We were disappointed [at the 0-8 start], but we knew it would come if we did the best we can," said rookie Patrick Ewing, who led all scorers with 25 points and also led the Knicks defense with nine rebounds and four blocked shots. "Now we have to keep on winning. Keep working hard and winning."

"We played good enough to be 6-3," Brown said. "But we haven't gotten any outside shooting. We

finally got some shooting from the guard position."

Rory Sparrow, shooting 35 percent from the field before Tuesday, hit 8 of 10 field-goal attempts and amassed 16 points and nine assists for the winners. Ernie Grunfeld also provided an outside-shooting touch with 15 points, including a three-pointer in the third period that put New York ahead to stay at 68-66.

Injury-depleted New York welcomed back holdout free agent forward Louis Orr, who came to terms prior to the game. He played 10 minutes and scored 6 points. "We

now have another dependable man in Louis," Grunfeld said. "He was working out on his own twice as hard as we were. Having Louis around gives everyone else confidence."

"I give all the accolades to the players for working hard," Brown said. "They earned it. Once again we played good defensive basketball. For a change we got all the breaks at the end."

The Knicks forced 28 turnovers, including 10 offensive fouls, as the Suns fell to 0-8, the worst start in the 18-year history of the franchise. John MacLeod admitted that he

expected some rough times for his Suns this season, but that it's been worse than he anticipated. "We're starting two second-year players in Charles Jones and Jay Humphries, Larry Nance was a holdout and missed training camp. Rod Foster just came back from injury and Georgi Glouchkov [of Bulgaria] can't practice effectively yet because of the language problem," said the coach.

The Knicks led, 54-47, at halftime and by 63-55 midway through the third quarter before an 11-2 Phoenix run, with Nance scoring seven of those points, put the Suns in front, 66-65. But Grunfeld's

three-point goal put New York ahead for good with 2:41 left in the period.

Phoenix rallied from a nine-point deficit early in the fourth quarter, getting as close as 81-78 with 8:08 left. Sparrow then hit three straight jumpers, sparking an 8-2 spurt, and the Suns came no closer than five thereafter.

James Edwards led Phoenix with 16 points while Walter Davis and Nance had 17 each.

Said Davis: "It's really terrible to lose. Since I've been playing — and that goes back to college and high school — nothing like this has ever happened." (AP, UPI)

Ueberroth to Summon Players From Drug Trial

By Rudy Abramson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Baseball Commissioner Peter V. Ueberroth plans to have face-to-face meetings early next year with as many as 40 major-league players who testified or were implicated in the Pittsburgh cocaine-trafficking scandal.

that shook the sport earlier this year.

The individual meetings will include "two or three management personnel," Ueberroth said. Tuesday at the National Press Club, although he gave no hint on the course of action he was considering.

But he did say he had told major-league general managers of the impending interviews and had advised them that if a player is called before the commissioner it did not mean he will be unavailable for the 1986 season.

"The subject will be reviewed carefully, but I'm not going to make judgments on any individual at all until that individual has a chance to sit down and review the facts as they were in the case, review the other facts that have come to light, discuss it with me and talk about ways that we can jointly eliminate this problem from our game," he said.

"I think as long as you protect somebody's privacy and get some help, testing should be included in baseball," he said.

Ueberroth also said he believes Wrigley Field, home of the Chicago Cubs, must be lighted if it is to serve as a major-league ballpark. "In my opinion, if Wrigley Field doesn't have lights... sometime in the future it won't be a field."

Opposes the use of instant video replays to back up umpires. "Umpires have integrity," he said. "But they are going to miss one once in a while — if they do, so be it."

Capitals, Short-Handed, Embarrass the Oilers, 5-2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LANDOVER, Maryland — When you give the team with the National Hockey League's most effective power play six chances, it's usually time to look ahead to your

three short-handed goals, two by Dave Christian and one by Mike Gartner, in beating the Oilers, 5-2. In 16 games, the Capitals have scored five short-handed goals — just one fewer than they managed all of last season.

"The biggest difference is now we put more pressure on them on their side of the red line," Christian said.

"We did that two years ago, but last year we started badly and then got more tentative." Two seasons ago, the Capitals had the best penalty-killing unit in the league, but they slumped badly last season.

Left wing-center Alan Haworth stretched his consecutive-game scoring streak to nine games, breaking Gartner's club mark with the game's opening goal.

The opening game of the Oilers' six-game Eastern swing was an embarrassing turnaround from their previous outing, a 13-0 shelling of Vancouver last Friday.

"The team plays a great game," said Coach Glen Sather, "and they think they're invincible. Then the next time they come out and stink up the joint."

Gaston Duchesne, one of Washington's main penalty-killers for the past three years, was amazed at how long it had been since the Capitals had scored two short-handed goals in a game.

"Holy smoke, no wonder I don't remember," he said, when told the club record had stood since 1975. "I hope it doesn't take us 10 years to do it again." (AP, UPI)



Alan Haworth... a club-record scoring streak.

Perry's Role on Bear Offense May Be Up in the Air

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — The undefeated Chicago Bears last week reduced the offensive role of 308-pound (139.7-kilogram) William Perry from runner to decoy. That has spawned two schools of thought:

• Coach Mike Ditka is cooling off on The Refrigerator as an offensive weapon, preferring to save him

and still plays offense better than defense. Asked about that, Buddy Ryan, the team's defensive coach, said: "Offense is easier."

Two weeks ago, 13 backs ran for 100 yards or more, a National Football League single-week record. Last week 10 men did it. Does that, combined with liberalized pass interference rules, mean there's a new emphasis on rushing in the NFL? In part.

"I don't think [football] has changed that much," said George Young, general manager of the New York Giants, who are 7-0 in games in which they've rushed for more than 100 yards and 0-3 when they've rushed for fewer.

"You've still got to be balanced. A one-dimensional team won't win very much."

The statistics bear him out. The league's top 10 rushing teams are a mixed lot, with a combined record of 53-47. They include the 10-0 Bears and the 7-3 New York Jets, Giants and New England Patriots.

but the list also includes the 1-9 Atlanta Falcons and 3-7 Indianapolis Colts.

The long punt return for a touchdown is sometimes called football's most underrated play. It's frequently a decisive decisive play, as two coaches said Sunday after their youngsters ran away from the field.

All-pro receiver Louis Lipps of Pittsburgh scored on a 11-yard punt return. And Irving Fryar, the improving New England receiver, scored on a return of 77 yards.

"That was the play of the game," said Coach Chuck Noll after Lipps' sprint kick Pittsburgh first in the AFC Central. Coach Raymond Berry said Fryar is one reason the Patriots are first in the AFC East after starting this season a surprising 7-3.

Last year, as a rookie, Fryar scored only once. Now, said Berry, "he's a touchdown waiting to happen every time he touches the ball."

The Houston Oilers, tied for the

lead in the American Conference Central Division and used to playing in the comfortable AstroDome, ran into chilly weather in Buffalo on Sunday and were bombed, 20-0.

At the same time, Chicago took advantage of a cold home-field gale to win easily — without injured quarterback Jim McMahon.

"Our weather helps," said Ditka. "We know more about it than the other guys do." That helps keep the Bears motivated in their drive to a 16-0 season. "The winners get the home-field playoff advantage, and we love winter in Chicago," Ditka said. No one else does. Of the seven passes thrown into the wind Sunday by Detroit's Eric Hipple, two were intercepted.

Said tackle Jim Covert: "It will be interesting to see those California finesse teams here in January."

Last Sunday, New York scored took a 17-14 lead over Miami, putting the Jets 66 seconds away from an 8-0 record and a commanding position in the AFC East. And it put last year's conference champions that far away from being just another 5-5 team with minimal playoff chances. But it took just 25 seconds to turn the Dolphins into 21-17 winners.

Los Angeles returned the kickoff 37 yards and Dan Marino completed a six-yard pass to Mark Clayton. Then Marino threw a 50-yard touchdown pass to Mark Duper. All Duper had to contend with was single coverage from Bobby Jackson, who had rejuvinated a pulled groin muscle earlier in the game and was still woozy from knocking Clayton out of bounds on the previous play.

Some teams would have been content to play a prevent defense, assuming that, at worst, the Dolphins would kick a field goal and send the game into overtime. But because of injuries, New York had only five able defensive backs instead of the six needed for the prevent. So they decided to blitz.

"If we had them around the 20, all right," said Coach Joe Walton. "Once they had that kickoff return we felt we had to play our regular defense — what got us to 7-2 — to keep them from picking away at a zone into field-goal range. We wanted to go after them and hurry them."

That's tough against Marino, whose record 48 scoring passes last season were due in large part to his quick release. (LAT, AP)



Chicago's William Perry (in his guise as a defensive lineman), manhandling a quarterback.

Computer Technology Promises U.S. Bookies an Extra Edge

The Associated Press

LAS VEGAS — While others target their computer software to schools or corporations, Robert Bentsen is tailoring his first offering toward a shadowy and untapped market: the bookmakers of the United States.

Bentsen wants to bring illegal bet-takers into the computer age with a \$5,000 program that can keep a bookie's accounts and alert him when he has taken too much action on either side of a game.

But the former computer programmer is finding the market an elusive one at best. "We're counting on word of mouth," he said. "It's not an easy market to reach."

He and his partner, Martin Mendelsohn, have already sold a few of the programs, which operate on IBM personal computers, to people they believe to be bookies (the transactions do not include an exchange of business cards).

"We get a call, the guy's name is John and

he's heard about the program and wants to see it," Bentsen said. "We met one guy and he even told us that wasn't his real name. We brought him to the house, showed him the program and he bought it right away."

Bentsen figures there are roughly 50,000 illegal bookmakers spread across the country, a vast market when compared to the 75 sports books that operate legitimately in Nevada, the only state where sports betting is legal.

"We hope to make some sales among the sports books, but that's a very limited market," Bentsen said. "What's the point of spending the effort on making five sales when you've got a bigger market out there?"

Bentsen said sales are only made in Nevada, although he said his lawyer contends the program can be legally sold in any state.

The 48-year-old programmer, laid off from his job in 1981, met Mendelsohn, a better who once ran a sports services accounting agency. Mendelsohn used his knowledge of

the sports betting business to give Bentsen a framework for the program, and friends who managed sports books told him what they'd want in a computer program. Six months later, the program was finished.

"The computer lets them know instantly if there's an imbalance at whatever level they want, and also calculates results without any manual effort," Bentsen said. "The final thing it does is risk evaluation, which will prevent a bookie from losing his shirt by not balancing his bets properly."

Bentsen hopes the combination of functions will entice the country's bookies into throwing away their ledgers and betting slips in favor of computer terminals.

"What we're doing is bringing both bookies and sports books out of the dark ages," he said. "They operate manually and they get hurt a lot. This way the chances are they won't get burned as often."

SCOREBOARD

Football

NFL Leaders

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

TEAM OFFENSE

TEAM DEFENSE

INDIVIDUAL

QUARTERBACKS

RUNNERS

RECEIVERS

PASSING

RUSHING

TACKLING

INTERCEPTIONS

FUMBLE RECOVERIES

PUNTING

KICKING

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ART BUCHWALD

The Futz-Around Factor

President Reagan upped the ante Wednesday — just two weeks before his summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev — by suggesting it is time to "stop futzing around."

From the front page of USA Today, Nov. 7.

WASHINGTON — When Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev read the quote he called in his Kremlin advisers.

"What does futzing mean?" he asked them.

"I don't know," his foreign minister said. "We've asked the White House to clarify it. Here is their reply: 'Don't play dumb. You do it all the time.'"

Gorbachev was furious. "The president knows we don't know. Why would he send us a message we don't understand? Can't anyone in our embassy in Washington find out what it means?"

"Our ambassador advises us futzing has to do with putting our medium-range missiles along the Czech border."

A Soviet marshal said, "He's mistaken. It refers to the buildup of conventional forces in Poland. The Americans are saying they want us to pull them out or they will futz us."

"You're both wrong," the KGB director said. "Futzing is another word for defecting. Reagan couldn't believe it when our man, after defecting, turned around and defected to us. We futzed the CIA and the president didn't like it."

Gorbachev said, "You all have theories but you don't have facts. How can I face Reagan in Geneva when I have no idea what he is talking about?"

The general secretary's scientific

Dali Plaza to Honor Newton

FIGUERAS, Spain — The centerpiece of the Madrid square that Salvador Dali has agreed to design will be a stone monument called "Homage to Newton," according to a spokesman for the artist. He said work would start next month.

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U. S. Arts Agency Turns a Surprisingly Healthy 20

By Grace Glueck

New York Times Service

It has been assailed by critics, threatened by dismantling by presidential advisers, and warned by Cassandras that it would never survive. But this year the National Endowment for the Arts — a federal agency that has achieved a national presence out of all proportion to its size and budget — is celebrating its 20th birthday in fairly robust health.

Lasting through 10 Congresses and more than 40 administrations, the endowment has grown from a handful of employees and six programs to 16 programs administered by a staff of 260. Its budget has fared from \$2.5 million in 1965 to \$163 million for fiscal 1985. Its first grants went to 159 organizations and individuals, mainly in urban centers; so far this year it has handed out \$145.5 million to 4,688 recipients, covering every part of the United States and an enormous variety of creative endeavor. By matching outside donations with government funds, it claims a hand in boosting the total of private gifts in the arts from \$226 million in 1967 to more than \$4.6 billion in 1984.

Thus, on the face of it, the endowment — contributing less than 5 percent of all spending on the arts in the United States but still the largest single source of arts money — is an American success story par excellence. A major boon to the culture industry, it may even be — though the notion is challenged by conservative critics — a boon to culture itself. While President Ronald Reagan, in his first year of office, entertained proposals for dismantling the agency in favor of one that would solicit private funds, the endowment seems to have risen in his graces, and he recently praised its "good work" in making creative activity "accessible to all Americans, not merely a small elite."

The foreign minister said, "Did you do any futzing in your private life that Reagan may have been referring to?"

Gorbachev shouted, "They're lying, all lies."

The KGB director said, "I can attest to that."

The press chief said, "Perhaps the president misspoke and didn't mean to use the word futzing at all. He's been known to say something like that then take it back three hours later."

Gorbachev was getting impatient. "We can't speculate. We have to find out exactly what his message meant or cancel the summit."

A secretary came into the room and handed a cable to the KGB director whose eyes almost popped out of his head.

"Our language experts have tracked down the word. It's Yiddish and means 'fooling around,' or not being serious."

"You're crazy. What is Ronald Reagan doing speaking Yiddish?" the foreign minister said.

"It makes you wonder," Gorbachev mused. "Find out what his name was before he changed it to Reagan."

"Yes, sir," the KGB director said.

"And," Gorbachev continued, "also get me a Yiddish dictionary so I can answer him in kind."

"We can't, sir. They've all been burned."

On a somewhat more philosophical level, in his 1984 book, "The Democratic Muse," Edward C. Banfield, professor of government at Harvard University, argued that federal support of the arts was not constitutionally justified and did not work in practice; that is, that it did nothing to enhance the aesthetic experience. And the pianist and critic Samuel Lipman, publisher of the conservative arts magazine The New Criterion, says large-scale cultural expenditures by the endowment "haven't created any art. We're in no different an artistic position than we'd be without the endowment. It's true we've expanded the audience, however we decide what the audience is. But its quality has gone down in recent years: that's the other side of size."

"If the endowment were to approach its task as educating the citizenry to be a sophisticated audience for any art, that would be fine. Until this particular moment, however, the aim has not been education but entertainment." Part of a team that in 1980 wrote a report harshly critical of the endowment for the conservative Heritage Foundation, Lipman was appointed by Reagan in 1983 to serve on the National Council on the Arts, an advisory body to the endowment. He remains one of the agency's most diligent gadflies.

Troubled over such sallies from intellectuals, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., the historian and professor of the humanities at the City University of New York, stressed in a recent talk the solid mandate given the endowment by the U.S. public. "The policy of federal support is an expression of the value the republic places on the arts, a symbol of the role assigned to the arts in our national life," he said.

The agency's establishment in 1965 was a momentous decision for Congress, signaling that support of the arts was appropriate area of concern for the federal government. The endowment would not only provide funds to stimulate development of the arts and their audiences, it would give culture a national presence. As Frank Hodson, the endowment's current chairman puts it, "For the first time people from the different fields of creativity could come together to provide a national perspective on the arts."

Starting off with \$2.5 million under the chairmanship of Roger L. Stevens, the real estate magnate and theatrical producer appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1965, the endowment was brilliantly expanded by Stevens's successor, Nancy Hanks, a consummate politician who built an arts constituency that helped her get sail through Congress. Hanks presided over the agency's biggest appropriations leaps, from \$8.2 million when she took office in 1969 to \$123.8 million on her retirement in 1977. She broadened its funding scope considerably, to include such

categories as expansion arts, which supported community-based arts projects, and the innovative challenge-grant program.

Under Stevens and Hanks, the endowment had been perceived as insulated from the political hurly-burly that surrounded most federal agencies. But cries of "politicization" arose with the installation of Livingston Biddle, appointed by the Carter administration. Battle lines were drawn between those who thought primarily in terms of reaching large audiences ("populists") versus those for whom the size of the audience was purely incidental to the quality of what was presented ("elitists").

As special assistant to Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island and a

prime mover behind the endowment, Biddle had drafted the legislation establishing the Arts and the Humanities Endowment. His appointment was sponsored by Pell, whose expressed anti-"elitist" sentiments played into the "populist" views of the Carter administration. The shift of endowment money — including challenge grants toward wide geographical representation and support of nontraditional groups that had begun during the Hanks chairmanship was stepped up noticeably.

Under Biddle, a diligent but low-key chairman whose lively staff served him well, the agency undertook "populist" initiatives as the Office of Minority Concerns, to act as liaison between the endowment and minority arts groups. Biddle and his staff also helped give the agency's annual

budget another healthy boost, of almost \$35 million, to \$158.7 million by the time he left in 1981. He forecast that it would reach \$300 million by 1984.

That, given the less-is-more philosophy of the Reagan administration, and the huge federal deficit, has proved a pipe dream. \$163.6 million for fiscal 1985, the endowment may be said to have leveled off, and in substantive increases are certainly not the cards for a while. Hodson has consistently requested less money than Congress has finally given him.

The "elitist-populist" question seems to have faded away, thanks to Hodson's skill at nurturing both grass-roots and more established constituents. While supporting the "populist" expansion-arts program he has also beefed up the challenge-grant program — which gives grants to institutions of high artistic quality to help their long-term financial stability — from \$14 million in 1983 to nearly \$22 million this year.

As an administrator, Hodson gets good marks from within and without the agency. He has tightened staff operations and he has summed greater control over them than his predecessors. He has also, he says, effectively "systematized" the workings of one of the endowment's most important — and controversial — processes, its peer review panels, on which experts drawn from the various arts fields advise the agency on grant-making. Endowment applicants have long complained about the secrecy of the panels — rejectees are not told in detail why they were turned down — and question the objectivity of panelists.

"We may not have a perfect balance," said Hodson, "but now we have several checks. Program directors submit two, three or four names for every slot we look at them from the point of view of geographical distribution; we try to ask all the right questions."

There is little evidence that partisan politics plays any part in Hodson's decisions. Among the winners of a \$25,000 fellowship in the visual arts, for instance, is the painter Peter Saul, whose recent work has contained vitriolic portrayals of Reagan. "We do fund good artists, and if they do things that are political, that's their business," said Hodson.

As the endowment awaits reauthorization by Congress through fiscal year 1990, a process repeated every five years, its role as a cultural benefactor seems established. But as Hodson points out, that role remains limited. "The endowment is not doing to do with creating policy," he said. "What we've done essentially is to make it easier for institutions and creative individuals to pursue their art. More important, we symbolize the federal government's recognition of culture in this country as an aspect of national health."

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PEOPLE

Artist Howard Hodgkin Wins £10,000 Award

Howard Hodgkin, who paints on old bits of wood and once said that being a painter in England was "like being in enemy territory," was named winner Tuesday night of the £10,000 (\$14,200) Turner Prize.

In a citation read by the filmmaker Sir Richard Attenborough at the Tate Gallery, Hodgkin, 53, was praised "for a substantial body of work that shows continuing vitality and an unswerving personal vision."

Susan Cheever has been named winner of the 1985 L.L. Winship Book Award for "Home Before Dark," her memoir of her father, John Cheever. Drawing on his unpublished journals and letters, she wrote about his literary successes and failures, his years as a family man, his homosexual affairs and his 20-year battle with alcoholism.

A man who says he was Rock Hudson's lover has filed a \$10-million lawsuit charging that the actor, doctors and two other persons conspired to hide the fact that Hudson had AIDS. In the suit and in a separate \$10-million claim filed against Hudson's estate, Marc Christian, 31, said he is living in "extreme fear that at any moment" he will learn that he contracted acquired immune deficiency syndrome from the actor, who died of AIDS Oct. 2. The suit said Hudson and Christian "became lovers in March 1983 and thereafter continued a social and sexual relationship with each other." Filed by the celebrity attorney Marvin Mitchell, the suit alleged that Hudson learned he had AIDS in June 1984 but hid the fact from Christian until July 23, 1985. Mitchell said Christian has been tested for AIDS but does not know yet whether he has the disease.

Placens Zukerman, 37, the violinist and music director of the St. Paul (Minnesota) Chamber Orchestra, and the actress Tuesday Weld, 42, were married Oct. 18 in Los Angeles, an orchestra spokeswoman has confirmed.

Jerry Lee Lewis was listed in satisfactory condition in the intensive care unit of a Memphis hospital after a four-hour operation to remove a large stomach ulcer. The singer, 30, was hospitalized Friday.